The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786.---VOL. 89.---NO. 186. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1876. THREE CENTS A COPY---$8 PER ANNUM.

DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Bully for Belknap.

—Both of Pennsylvania's Senators voted "guilty."

—Queen Isabella says she will not mix in Alfonso's political affairs.

—The Public Debt last month was decreased over a million of dollars.

—Business is brighter now in the oil trade than it has been for several years.

—The President has told Congress what he knows of the Hamburg massacre.

—It is the State of Colorado now—proclamation having been made yesterday.

—The latest news is to the affect that Sitting Bull is in a state of healthy activity.

—Congress will probably adjourn Monday next—the Ways and Means Committee being willing.

—Gen. Porter, breathing threatenings and slaughter, and with his stern thoughts bent on gore, yesterday started for Washington, and proposes to hang Wilson's scalp in his belt to-day.

—The Brooklyn *Argus* man says: "Young men are so scarce at Long Branch this season that the girls have been known to hang a pair of pantaloons over the back of a rocking chair, and gaze at them for hours at a time."

—The divorce suit in high life between Lord and Lady Aylesford and the Marquis of Blanford has been hushed up, to avoid the appearance of names more lofty than those of the original parties themselves, Alexandrowna!

—According to "Gath" Mr. Tilden is around lifting mortgages from unprofitable Democratic newspapers, and has lately removed an incumbrance of that kind which was resting somewhat heavily on the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The *C. J.* is naturally a warm supporter of Mr. Tilden.

—The wails of the Democratic leaders are thus rhythmically epitonized:

It is all very well in some cases,
To hesitate, ponder, and think;
But Sammy, this case is most urgent,
For the bummers are starving for drink.
The committee will give us no money,
The bar keepers won't trust a dram;
Sure we'll choke while we wait for that letter,
For pity's sake write to us, Sam!

—It is certain that a very large cotton crop will be gathered this year. In former days such an announcement was interesting only to the slave-masters, the poor negroes receiving neither more nor less, whether the great staple which they cultivated and collected were scarce or plenty, but now that their labor is to be paid to themselves, and not contributed to a few men, the freedman feels a large and corresponding interest in the products of the Southern soil.

—It is delightful to hear that it has been as hot in Europe as in this country. A correspondent writes from Paris on the 14th of July: "The heat it Paris to-day has been terrific. The thermometer marked 105° in the shade, what in rose to in the sun, I had not courage to see." And the London *Telegraph* of the 18th, in a long wail against the weather, declares that "all England has become a vast grid-iron, and will simply millions of St. Lawrences broiling on the bars." This is truly refreshing.

—The marvellous youthfulness of Thiers has just been brought into new relief by the death of M. Sauzet, who was one of his colleagues in the Cabinet of Louis Philippe in 1836, forty years ago. M. Sauz-t was made President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1839, and that post he held when the revolution broke out in 1848. He quailed before the storm, and had long since passed out of the public mind. Yet he was three years Younger than Thiers, who is finding one of the central figures of French politics!

—After all, people who cannot afford to visit the watering-places are not without consolation, especially in cool and rainy weather. There their own houses are infinitely more comfortable than the accommodations of crowded summer resorts, where too frequently the fare is bad, the beds hard, the rooms unventilated, and the attendance inferior, for all of which, however, you are only indemnified by the clear and cool atmosphere and pleasant bathing. When these last are wanting, your own home is the best place in all the world.

—Some of the Democratic journals don't relish the playful insinuations in regard to Governor Tilden's condition when he ran down a buggy and injured the occupants, near Albany, the other evening. The Springfield *Union* wants to know if these papers have forgotten the charge of drunkenness with which they have pursued Grant ever since the war. The New York *Times* says, by the way, that if any more of this sort of abuse of the President is heard, it will become its painful duty to make some statements as to the habits of Mr. Tilden, which may be news to the country voters, but are no secrets in New York.

—Mehemet Ali Pasha, the commander of the Turkish armies operating against Serbia, is a Frenchman. His history has a flavor about it of mediæval romance. His father, Detrois, was a harpist in the orchestra of the Berlin Theatre Royal, who sent him to the Levant forty years ago as a cabin boy with a Prussian sea-captain. He was treated so badly that he ran away on reaching Constantinople, and was lucky enough to be taken into the service of a great Turkish personage, no other than Ali Pasha. He became a Mahometan, was educated and put into the army. His old father, who is still living in Berlin and very poor, not long ago learned what had become of his son and contrived to get a letter to him. The reply very shortly afterwards was the appearance at the door of old Detrois's humble home of a splendid equipage, from which descended the Turkish Ambassador in Germany, Aristarchi Bey (a brother of the Turkish Minister in Washington), who came to bring him an affectionate letter and such substantial tokens of filial affection as will make his last days days of pleasantness and of peace.

—Of the causes of the suffering among the laboring classes, which incites revolt, there is naturally much diversity of opinion. The truth is, that the laborers are enduring no more than any other class of people in this country. Ever since the panic business has been so depressed that suffering has been prevalent among all grades of citizens, not the same kind of trouble, it is true, but there is no doubt that the loss of money and the falling off in business has oppressed the millionaire as much, or even more, than the day laborer. The only certain relief to be found for the laborers is in a better state of business, which will undoubtedly come within a year or two. A revival of foreign commerce and trade will bring prosperity to the merchant class, the subsequent demand for every kind of goods will revive all the manufactures; more laborers, both skilled and unskilled will be employed, and all classes will alike be benefited by the change. But, to be healthful, it must be slow and gradual, and will not be hastened by disturbances of the peace or riotous manifestations of any kind among the laboring classes.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—It would have been possible, says a correspondent, for Servia to have rallied to her standard every militant Christian in the world. Unfortunately she has given, and still gives, a handle to the attacks of her enemies. She claims to fight for the cause of Christian freedom, and she herself sets the example of religious intolerance, and not even the Moslems are more bigoted against Christians in general than are the Servians against every Christian sect which differs from their own. To hold office under the Servian Government you must be of the Servian Greek Church, and neither Protestant, Catholic, nor Jew, whatever be his ability, can occupy a position of trust or profit of any importance. The American Consulate General has fitted up a private Catholic chapel within the walls of his palace; so has done the representative of Germany; but from beneath the shadow of the consular flag, and beyond the walls of Belgrade, no "heretic" would be tolerated for one moment. Such, I am sorry to say, is the truth; and, bad enough as is this intolerance toward outsiders from the Greek fold, it becomes an even more dangerous madness toward those who do not make some form of Christian profession.

—A gang of hired iconoclasts are now engaged in tearing down one of the most noted of the many houses in Washington—one which suggests interesting reminiscences. Since 1859 it has been known as the "Sickles House," because it was the scene of all the acts but the very last in the Sickles tragedy. It was built as long ago as 1814 by Commodore Stockton, of the navy, just across Lafayette Square from the White House. For many years Commodore Decatur's famous residence was its only neighbor on the west side of the square, and the two were among the most palatial structures in the city. It has seen long lines of more splendid companions grow up around it, and now, finding itself too old and shabby to be seen in such society, it unwillingly permits itself to be torn down and carried away in rubbish carts. After Commodore Stockton died Levi Woodbury, the Secretary of the Treasury, was its occupant, and in one of its parlors Montgomery Blair, one of Belknap's counsel, was married to his aged companion, who was Woodbury's daughter. Then it had a long line of distinguished tenants till Sickles took it for his sweet but wayward mate. Here Key used to meet Mrs. Sickles while her husband was at the Capitol, and the trees were so small in the park then that he could see her signals and the waving of her hand from the other side of the square. After the dreadful denouement of their unhappy romance the house was deserted for many years, until Schuyler Colfax rented it and occupied it during the latter portion of his residence in Washington. When he past winter, when it was the home of Senator Dorsey. Story-tellers will lose an interesting topic when that old gable-roofed house is gone.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Belknap Impeachment Trial Ended.

The Ex-Secretary Acquitted.

A Lively Day in the House.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The Impeachment Case.

At noon the Senate began to vote upon the articles of impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War. Upon the first article of impeachment thirty-five Senators voted "guilty" and twenty-five "not guilty" for want of jurisdiction. Those who voted "guilty" were Messrs. Bayard, Booth, Cameron (Pa.), Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Kernan, Key, McCreery, McDonald, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Norwood, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stevenson, Thurman, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte and Withers. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Anthony, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron (Wis.), Allison, Christiancy, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Paddock, Patterson, Spencer, West, Windom and Wright. Mr. Jones (Florida) declined to vote, on the ground that the Senate had no jurisdiction.

The presiding officer announced that two-thirds had not voted "guilty," and therefore the respondent was acquitted of the charge in the first article.

On the second article thirty-six Senators voted "guilty" and twenty-five "not guilty." Mr. Morey, who did not answer on the first roll call, voted "guilty" upon the second article. Those Senators who voted "not guilty" repeated their reason for doing so—the want of jurisdiction.

Upon the third and fourth articles the vote stood as above, thirty-six voting "guilty" and twenty-five "not guilty."

Before the roll call on the fifth article was finished Mr. Edmunds, who had been detained on account of a severe fall this morning, came in and voted "guilty," making the vote on that article thirty-seven "guilty" and twenty-five "not guilty."

Two-thirds of the Senate not having voted in favor of sustaining the articles of impeachment, it was ordered that judgment of acquittal be entered, and the Senate sitting as a court of impeachment adjourned *sine die*.

The Hamburg Tragedy.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, in answer to the resolution of July 20, transmitting copies of correspondence between himself and Governor Chamberlain, and other matters in regard to the recent trouble at Hamburg, S. C. The President, in concluding his message, alludes to the disturbances in the South, and says he would be forbidden by report of the committee which recently investigated Mississippi affairs, feeling confident it will sustain all he has said about fraud and violence in that State. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

Also a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of July 24, transmitting a report in regard to the number of employes in that department from 1859 to 1875 inclusive. Ordered printed and laid on the table.

The Chair announced as a new conference committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill Messrs. Sargent, Boutwell and Norwood.

A joint resolution providing for the restoration of the writing of the original Declaration of Independence was passed.

Military Academy Appropriation.

Mr. Alcorn called up the conference report on the Military Academy appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof stated that the bill as agreed upon in conference appropriated $148,673 less than the bill last year. As the bill came to the Senate from the House of Representatives it appropriated $293,231, to which amount the Senate added $49,610. The conference committee had reduced the bill to the extent of $18,776.

The report was agreed to.

Indian Trust Funds.

Mr. Ingalls, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain Indian trust funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment, and moved that the Senate nonconcur in the amendment of the House to said bill, and ask for a committee of conference. So ordered.

Army Reorganization.

The Chair announced Messrs. West and Cockrell as members of the commission to consider the work of reorganizing the army, authorized by the Army Appropriation bill recently passed.

Osage Ceded Lands.

The House bill providing for the sale of Osage ceded lands in Kansas was taken up.

Mr. Edmunds moved an amendment providing that the act shall not take effect until the tribes of Indians affected by it shall file there assent thereto with the Secretary of the Interior. Agreed to.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Rivers and Harbors.

The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the various amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to.

Pending the discussion a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body in regard to the death of Mr. Parsons, member from Kentucky. Appropriate addresses were made by Messrs. McCreery and Stevens, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Gold and Silver.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the bill reported by Mr. Bland from the Committee on Mines and Mining to utilize the products the gold and silver mines was taken up.

Mr. Holman asked leave to offer an amendment providing that so much of the resumption act as provides that on and after the 1st of January 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury in the city of New York be repealed.

Mr. Bland objected, and the amendment was not received. Thereupon dilatory motions were set on foot by Mr. Kasson and others to prevent action on the bill by consuming the morning hour. That period having expired the bill went over without action.

The Robeson Investigation.

Mr. Glover, chairman of the Committee on the Real Estate Pool, submitted a majority report, with the following resolution:

Resolved, That this report and accompanying testimony, together with the letter of Geo. M. Robeson addressed to the committee, be printed and referred to the Judiciary Committee, and said Committee be instructed to inquire into said alleged violations of law, and ascertain the liability of Geo. M. Robeson for such alleged acts, and make such report to the House as the facts and law may justify, and that in connection with these instructions said committee shall have authority to take additional testimony.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Glover, Lewis and Culberson.

Mr. Pratt submitted the views of the minority, signed by Messrs. Pratt and Smith (Va.), with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House finds no cause of complaint or censure attaching to Geo. M. Robeson growing out of his official relations and transactions with the firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, and temporary special agents of the Navy Department.

Mr. Hale made a point of order that the Committee on Real Estate Pool had no authority to make a report on the subject of naval affairs.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Sayler) regarded the matter more as a question of fact than of parliamentary law, and declined to sustain the point of order.

The resolution reported by Mr. Glover was thereupon agreed to without a division, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill appropriating $227,266 for the payment of the indebtedness incurred in constructing the New York postoffice building.

Mr. Conger commented on the lack of appropriations for other buildings, and intimated that Mr. Randall's sympathies led him to favor New York and Philadelphia.

Mr. Randall.—What do you mean by your insinuation?

Mr. Conger.—I mean just what I say, as I generally do.

Mr. Randall.—If you mean to imply in the least degree that I have moved in the direction of New York's claims one hair's breadth from the line of duty, you state that which you know to not be founded on fact.

Mr. Conger.—I thought the gentleman ought to move in the same direction in regard to other public buildings, that would be in the line of duty.

Mr. Randall.—When they come up for action it will be time enough to judge. I have reported no deficiency for any public building in Philadelphia, but have no doubt that throughout the whole land there has been an utter disregard of law in connection with the expenditure of public money, and the evidence given has struck even in high places.

Mr. Pratt, a member of the Committee on Public Buildings, which had investigated the New York Postoffice, ex-plained how this deficiency had arisen, and exculpated Mr. Potter, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, from blame in the matter, saying it was the fault of a system which he had inherited from his predecessor, Mullett.

Mr. Randall.—And this gentleman, whose Mr. Pratt so highly commends (Potter), has been invited to resign, and it is a remarkable coincidence that his predecessor is to be called to take his place.

Mr. Hale.—I doubt whether the gentleman from Pennsylvania is borne out in that statement.

Mr. Randall.—I see it so stated this morning in Republican papers.

Mr. Hale.—Now and then there are items of news in Republican papers that are not correct.

Mr. Randall.—Perhaps the gentleman will tell us what the fact is. Has Mr. Potter been invited to resign, or has he resigned, or is he going to resign, and why?

Mr. Hale.—It is not for me to say—only to say that I doubt whether the gentleman's statement is borne out by the facts.

Mr. Randall.—I did not mean to say exactly that this was because Mr. Potter had done his duty in this respect, but when the gentleman from Iowa (Pratt) was commending him it occurred to my mind that he ought to be retained in his position, and that the man whose errors he was correcting ought not to be reinstated.

Mr. Hale.—I suppose that he has resigned of his own motion, and that there is nothing involving censure in his going out of office.

Mr. Randall.—I understand how people get out of office, how Bristow got out, and Wilson got out, and Yaryan and Dyer and Henderson.

Mr. Frye.—They ought to have been got out.

Mr. Hale.—Now and then men actually do resign on their own motion.

Mr. Randall.—There is a proverb that "few office-holders die and none resign."

The bill was passed.

Prosecutions Ahead.

Mr. Buckner, chairman of the Committee on District of Columbia, reported a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to certify to the Attorney General and to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia the testimony taken before the Committee, with a view to having civil and criminal proceedings taken against persons shown to have violated law and to have obtained money illegally.

Infringement of Patents.

Mr. Sampson called up the bill in regard to the measure of damages in an action for infringements of patents.

Mr. Hiscock raised the question of consideration, and the House refused to consider the bill—yeas 74, nays 102.

Pensions.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Cilmer in the chair) in order to take up the bill reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, for the payment of arrearages of pensions, making them date from the time of the pensioner's death or disability. It was necessary, however, under the rules to have each of the bills standing before it laid aside by a party vote, and as Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, sought to interpose all parliamentary obstacles to the consideration of a bill which would take many millions out of the Treasury, the process of getting a quorum and act every Governor, where the same dilatories to the humblest as well as to the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power to the Government to secure protection to life, property and all guaranteed civil rights in this country—the greatest is an untrammeled ballot—to the citizen, that the majesty of the law, and the force of the oppressed should be exerted (always within the law and by constitutional means) to regain lost privileges and rights of citizens. The too long denial of guaranteed rights is sure to lead to revolution, bloody revolution, where suffering must fall upon innocent as well as the guilty participants. I say that the better judgment and co-operation of the citizens of the State over which you presided so ably may enable you to secure a fair and impartial trial for all offenders without distinction of race or color or previous condition, and without aid from the Federal Government, but with the promise of such aid on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. Grant.

To Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of South Carolina.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Decrease During July $1,128,033.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending July 31:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 984,999,650
Five per cent. bonds	711,685,800
Total coin bonds	$1,696,685,450
Lawful money debt	$ 14,000,000
Matured debt	3,257,760
Legal tenders	369,686,020
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Fractional currency	32,902,880
Coin certificates	29,313,000
Total without interest	$ 464,716,900
Total debt	$2,178,700,111
Total interest	24,850,234
CASH IN TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 59,843,684
Currency	12,590,349
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	32,815,000
Total in Treasury	$ 105,249,034
Debt less cash in Treasury	$ 2,098,301,311
Decrease of debt during July	1,138,033

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	32,080,218
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails, &c.	6,969,204
Balance of interest paid by United States	25,171,013

A FATAL EXCURSION.

Nine Persons Drowned by the Sinking of a Flatboat on a Lake.

DETROIT, Mich., August 1.—A terrible accident occurred about one o'clock to-day at Bawbees Lake, about one mile south of Hillsdale, in this State. An excursion party from Cold Water, numbering about three hundred, were there, spending the day. Sixteen of them went out on the lake on a flatboat, or scow, when it suddenly sank, and nine of the party were drowned. The water is fifty or sixty feet deep where the boat sunk. Up to five o'clock none of the bodies had been recovered. The names of the drowned are as follows:

G. H. Taylor, aged forty five; Mrs. Thornton and a child of nine years; Mrs. Musser, May Cunningham and her sister Libbie, aged respectively fourteen and seven years; Alice Hayes, aged sixteen; May Keely, aged fourteen, and Randall Blackman, aged nine, all of Cold Water. The wildest excitement prevails at Hillsdale.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

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The Ways and Means Committee has authorized the Chairman to report a concurrent resolution for the adjournment of Congress at noon on Monday next.

Suspended National Bank Dividends.

The Comptroller of Currency has declared a dividend of 25 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the City National Bank of Chicago, and 25 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn., payable on the 7th inst.

The State of Colorado.

The President, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, has issued a proclamation declaring and proclaiming the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of said State into the Union is now complete.

The Fire Record.

TROY, August 1.—A large portion of the village of Crescent was burned this morning. The loss is $50,000.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The *Tribune's* special says A. J. Miller's store at Blake station, near Paxton, Ill., was burned this morning. A boy named Herman Nelson was burned to death. Two other persons were terribly burned, and four more narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire was incendiary.

THE HAMBURG SLAUGHTER.

Message of the President to the Senate Transmitting His Knowledge of the Affair—Letter to Gov. Chamberlain—The Outrages in Louisiana and Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The following message was received by the Senate from the President to-day:

To the Senate of the United States:

In response to a resolution of the Senate of July 20, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, any information in regard to the slaughter of American citizens at Hamburg, S. C., I have the honor to submit the following enclosure.

[Here follow a number of papers relative to the Hamburg massacre.]

The President says: These enclosures embrace all the information in my possession touching the late disgraceful and brutal slaughter of unoffending men at the town of Hamburg, S. C. My letter to Gov. Chamberlain contains all the comments I wish to make. As allusion is made to the condition of other States, and particularly to Louisiana and Mississippi, I have added to the enclosures letters and testimony in regard to the lawless condition of a portion of the people of the latter State. In regard to Louisiana affairs, murders and massacres of innocent men for opinion's sake or on account of color have been of too frequent occurrence to require recapitulation or testimony here. All are familiar with their terrible details, the only wonder being that so many justified them or apologize for them. But recently a committee of the Senate visited the State of Mississippi to take testimony on the subject of frauds and violence in elections. Their report has not yet been made public, but I am informed from Iowa (Pratt) was commending him it occurred to my mind that he ought to be retained in his position, and that the man whose errors he was correcting ought not to be reinstated.

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The Fire Record.

TROY, August 1.—A large portion of the village of Crescent was burned this morning. The loss is $50,000.

CHICAGO, August 1.—The *Tribune's* special says A. J. Miller's store at Blake station, near Paxton, Ill., was burned this morning. A boy named Herman Nelson was burned to death. Two other persons were terribly burned, and four more narrowly escaped with their lives. The fire was incendiary.

A DANGEROUS RENT COLLECTOR.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—John Taffa, white, last evening struck Edward Francis, colored, on the head with a brick, injuring him so that he died of his injuries this morning. Francis was a tenant in Taffa's house, No. 721 Spafford street, and was in arrears with his rent. Taffa called to collect, and was put off with excuses. In his anger he seized a brick and struck Francis as stated. Taffa fled, but was arrested this morning and locked up to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Tornado in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—A tornado passed over Rahmore township, Cass county, Missouri, on Saturday morning last, destroying several dwellings and other buildings, and seriously injuring the crops and other farm products. Mrs. George Webb was instantly killed, her mother-in-law fatally injured, and an infant belonging to Jacob Riner, killed.

Later.—The following are the names of those found up to 10 P. M.: Alice Hayes, Mrs. Thornton and child, Mrs. Musser, Mary Keely, Libbie Cunningham, G. H. Taylor and Randall Blackman.

The Missouri Railway Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Bruce Younger, a cousin of the notorious Younger brothers, was arrested at Joplin night before last on suspicion of being one of the gang who robbed the railroad train near Otterville, some weeks since.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The steamers Abyssinia, from Liverpool, State of Indiana and Ethiopia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

Heavy Losses of the Turks at the Battle of Trebinje.

Christians in Turkey in a Desperate Condition.

Turkish Troops Entering Servia at all Points.

The Turkish War.

RAGUSA, August 1.—The Turks lost in the recent battle at Trebinje, Selim Pacha killed, and Osman Pacha taken prisoner, two Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels, seven Majors, and from 5,000 to 6,000 men. Two battalions of infantry and one of chasseurs were destroyed to the last man. All the battalions engaged suffered. The number of Turkish infantry officers killed is enormous. The pursuit was continued to the walls of Bileck. Corpses were strewn in the road before the citadel, besides artillery and trains. The Montenegrins captured four hundred horses and an immense number of arms. The Turks are greatly outnumbered.

LONDON, August 1.—The Turks have penetrated into Servia, and again assume the offensive. The Montenegrins have been defeated at Antivarand.

Four hundred Bulgarian prisoners have been released at Philippoli.

A European Congress upon the Eastern question will soon meet at Brussels.

LONDON, August 2.—A special to the *Political Correspondence* of Vienna from Zara yesterday states that Mukhtar Pacha was slightly wounded in the last battle, and withdrew from Bliek, going in the direction of Trebinje to await reinforcements.

A detachment of 1,000 Basha Bazouks were attacked on Monday at Bliek by Montenegrins, whereupon Mukhtar Pacha returned, and an engagement followed. At last accounts the result of this fight is unknown.

A dispatch from Kajura of August 1st announces that 5,000 Turks defeated the insurgent army in a three days' desperate fighting. The Turks fired the village of Troiba, and the inhabitants fled.

The report that Marshal Bazaine had entered the British service is not true. He remains in Spain.

The *Standard's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that Austria had agreed to select England as arbitrator in the solution of the conflict between Turkey and Servia. The situation of the Servians is considered to have improved during the past few days.

A special to the *Standard*, dated Gramado, July 29, reports that the Turks under Ashmed Eyoob Pacha entered a valley on the Servian frontier, the northern extremity of which is commanded by Mount Gravitza, where the Servians had a redoubt. Every house in Gramado was fortified. After a cannonade of an hour's duration the Turks climbed the mountain and carried the redoubt by storm. The Servians fled, and Gramado and Derbent are in ruins. On the Drestbalya Mountains, behind Derbent, the Servians made a stand, but again retired. It is reported that on Sunday the Turks were within nine miles of Kruzazevatj.

A Vienna special to the *News* says a report that the Emperor of Russia has addressed the Turkish Ambassador at St. Petersburg as follows:

"The atrocities in Bulgaria have deprived Turkey of the sympathy of Europe. I shall act in a friendly manner towards Turkey if she treats Christians better."

Between the 22d and 31st of July five Turkish divisions entered Servia. The Servians are seeking to assist them.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* quotes a telegram to the Russian agency, dated St. Petersburg, August 1, stating that the Powers are negotiating for mediation, and that Russia and England are unanimous when mediation may be accomplished without prejudice to the interests of either party.

The *Times'* Vienna special reports that Saleiman Pacha attacked the Servians at Pandirolo. The position was defended by eight battalions and twelve guns. The Servians were disfodged. The Turkish columns united before Krujazevatz, which place has been fortified by the Servians.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris dispatch says the following are the paragraphs of the recent convention between Servia and Montenegro: A weekly subscription of six thousand ducats is to be paid by Servia to Montenegro; the autonomy of Montenegro shall be respected; Servia gives guarantees of the annexation of Herzegovinea to Montenegro, the Kingdom of Servia to be recognized by Montenegro. There is to be an offensive and defensive alliance between the contracting parties. Both States are to be incorporated in a Schavonic federation.

Insurrection in Albania.

The *Bersaglier* of Rome has a report that an insurrection has broken out in Albania, with headquarters at Scutari, and the movement is spreading through the province.

Another Crisis Imminent in Turkey.

LONDON, August 2.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says information of Sultan Murad's deposition has not been officially communicated to the European powers. There is no doubt that Turkey stands in the presence of another crisis.

The St. Petersburg *Herald* declares that the Christians in Turkey are in a desperate condition, and require immediate support, which Europe is ablo to grant if she is in earnest.

Business Failure.

LONDON, August 1.—Mullonay, trimming manufacturer of Coventry, has failed. His liabilities are reported at $500,000.

LONDON, August 1.—The Brighton stakes were won by Chancellor, Mate second, Cato third. Five horses ran.

A Ship Lost.

LONDON, August 1.—The ship Geltwood, from Liverpool for Taleboruse, was lost with all hands off Cape Northumberland, on the south coast of Australia.

A False Rumor.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the report of a rising of Circassians in the Caucasus is unfounded.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

The Races at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 1.—There was a good track, weather and attendance to-day for the races. The first, a mile dash, was won by May D., Inspiration second. Time 1:44.

In the second race, two miles, Merciless did not start. Warlock cut out running for the mile and three-quarters, when St. Martin and Pennington made for the leader, but did not pass until the head of the stretch was reached. St. Martin won in 3:57¾, Pennington second, Warlock third.

The mile and a quarter race was won by Vigil, Courier second, Paladin third. Time 2:13¾.

Cariboo, the favorite, won the first heat of the hurdle race, Osage second, Weasel third. Windham fell. Time 1:55. Resolute won the second heat, and Cariboo the third and race.

The Races at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, August 1.—Eight thousand people attended the races to-day. The contests were very exciting. Six heats were trotted in the 2:36 race. Summary—2:36 class; Irene, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1; Kate, 1, 1, 2, 3, 2, 2; Infield, 7, 3, 3, 1, 3, 3; St. Patrick, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5; Versailles, 3, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, r. o.; Monse, 6, 6, 6, 6, 4, r. o.; Rose, 3, distanced. Time 2:24½, 2:26¾, 2:26½, 2:29, 2:26 and 2:26.

Summary—2:24 class, Little Fred, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1, 1; Amie B., 6, 1, 1, 5, 6, 3; May Bird, 2, 7, 5, 1, 2, 2; Blue Mare, 3, 4, 6, 7, 3, r. o.; Richard, 5, 6, 2, 6, 4, r. o.; Nellie Irwin, 7, 3, 7, 4, 7, r. o.; Bell Brassfield, 8, 5, 4, 3, 5, r. o.; Breeze, 4, 8, drawn. Time 2:23, 2:19½, 2:24¼, 2:25½, 2:23¾, and 2:26.

Billiard Tournament.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—A billiard tournament was commenced last night, Garnier and Slossan playing a match of six hundred points, French caroms. Garnier won by seventy points. Slossan made the best run, scoring two hundred and thirty.

Base Ball.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Louisvilles, 7; Chicagos, 15.

HARTFORD, August 1.—Hartfords, 8; Athletics, 4.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Cincinnatis, 3; St. Louis, 19.

A St. Louis Bank Closed.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—The Hibernia Savings

DAILY GAZETTE.

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JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35⅞.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 103

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111⅞@111⅞.

THE New York *World* displays considerable ingenuity in manufacturing political capital. It takes up HAYES' letter of acceptance; where it treats of civil service reform, and affirms that this means that he will make war on Congress, and deprive members of their share of executive patronage. Also, that the reason for declaring for a single Presidential term was to strengthen himself in this purpose to fight Congress. As he had no favors to ask, so he would give none. Of course, all this will frighten Republican congressmen out of their wits.

IT is noticable that the Democrats are indisposed to have the confederate archives examined. The object in thoroughly collating them, is to secure for the government evidence for its defense against cotton and other claims, set up by rebels. Already large amounts have been saved to the government by the evidence thus elicited. But the House imagines that possibly political capital may thus be developed, and so, to prevent further rummaging among those papers, all appropriations for that purpose are cut off. A wise body, that confederate House.

THE Democrats in Congress have resolved on the policy of crippling every department of the Government by withholding means for carrying them on. A judicious pruning is one thing, but the wholesale lopping off of appropriations is another. The Interior Department has issued a circular, notifying all employes that no money is appropriated for the expenses of that Department, and that those who remain in the service must take the risk of obtaining remuneration hereafter. Of course, the withdrawal of appropriations for that Department was simply a piece of vindictiveness aimed at Secretary CHANDLER.

THE condition of labor at the east is illustrated by the statement that 30,000 unemployed workmen are to be found in New York alone. This probably represents a population of 150,000,—or about one-sixth the entire population of New York. There are quite many unemployed workmen in this city, but we think the comparison is in our favor,—there being, relatively, a larger proportion of our working population employed than is the case in New York. Still the pressure on the working classes, growing out of the times, is very severe. It is now the part of patriotism for every one to devote his energies to the improvement of the times.

RUSSIA significantly withdraws her representative from Constantinople. The manner in which it is done is meant simply to imply that there is no occasion for diplomatic intercourse with the Porte; but usually it is a step preliminary to war. The unpopularity of the Russian representative at Constantinople may have had its influence in forming this policy, but it will prove very convenient should Russia choose to take part in the prevailing war. The fact that some of her best officers have gone to the aid of the Servians indicates that her interest in the contest is very decided. The drift of events just at present points to the involvement of several, if not all of the great powers in the contest.

THE usual pressure to pay taxes within the period during which a percentage is allowed, took place yesterday. There remains quite a considerable amount of unpaid taxes, now liable to have a percentage added for non-payment. In view of the hardness of the times, we suggest that as much time as possible be given before the the usual percentage is added. We do not doubt that were the time extended to September or October, it would prove a relief to many who are struggling along, and yet who desire to pay their taxes in full. This point was raised last year, but there is more need of it this year. Give to the people all the advantage possible, so that the interests of the city are not sacrificed.

IT is gratifying to notice the energy and vim with which the Republicans, in the several wards, are organizing for the canvass. It is yet early in the season, yet in all directions the notes of preparation are heard, and it is evident that the party in this county will be fully prepared to enter vigorously into the work of the canvass in September. Organization is the great essential with any party, and we love not for years observed so careful and effective work within our party, in that direction as we notice this year. We suggest that all the wards which have not yet organized, at once do so. The organization should take two forms,—that for ward work, and marching clubs for the general purposes of the canvass. Be prompt and thorough in organization.

THE readiness with which misfortunes can weaken and endanger the strongest corporations is being illustrated just at the present time by the Credit Foncier of France. This institution was started with a view of promoting agriculture in France by granting loans on real estate at reasonable rates. It prospered so greatly that in addition to fabulous dividends it issued extra shares of stock and divided them among the holders of regular stock Recently, however, it become involved in the loans of the Khedive of Egypt to the amount of $40,000,000, and this enormous sum is considered in peril, an act which has excited a very profound influence on the standing of the Credit Foncier. A panic in its stock has taken place, and fears are entertained that it will be compelled to go into liquidation.

IT is now quite evident that HENDRICKS has subsided,—captured by TILDEN. The letters of acceptance of both candidates of the *Democracy* will favor hard money,—the Democratic majority in Congress having agreed to direct their policy in accord with the letters of acceptance of their candidates. This will leave nothing to choose, as between the two parties on that question. Naturally, the public mind will now be directed to a thorough investigation of the history and character of TILDEN, that it may know just what his promises are worth. Already very damaging disclosures have been made. He is proven to have been the friend and associate of TWEED, and a sharer in his spoils, till he saw the impending downfall of the Boss, when he helped kick him down the hill. It is stated, and we have seen no explicit denial of the statement, that he actually swindled the people of New Lebanon out of $100,000 for a railroad. He has a case pending against him on account of a Missouri railroad, for $280,000. There has been, in all his operations, since he came into public notice, the trickiness of the politician. HENDRICKS, since the surrender of his monetary convictions, falls below criticism, an object of contempt. The pure character and noble record of HAYES, and the equally clear record and grand character of WHEELER are in strong and favorable contrast with those of TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

THE most positive and authoritative arraignment of TILDEN comes from WILLIAM MCNALLY, a member of the Tammany General Committee, who resigns his position, giving among many reasons, these: "I will oppose to the utmost of my ability the nominee of the so-called Democratic party. Seeing in him a thoroughly corrupt, vicious and bad man, and one whom I believe would entail lasting disgrace and suffering on the people of this country if elected its Chief Magistrate, I recognize him as the associate and companion of one of the most desperate bands of ruffians that ever cursed any civilized community. For years he aided and abetted them in all their rascally raids on the municipal and State treasuries, and the still greater robbery of the liberties of the people by stuffing ballot boxes and guessing at the contents thereof, canceling the votes of honest voters opposed to them. Did not CONNOLLY, of the TWEED ring, gravitate to this man, and would he have done so if he were not a kindred spirit, and did not CONNOLLY escape through him with the money plundered from the people, and was not TILDEN'S protege appointed in CONNOLLY'S place? This protege once said to OSWALD OTTENDORFER (pointing to a safe in the Controller's office) that there was evidence enough there (in the safe) to send twenty of the Tammany Hall leaders to State Prison. May I not fairly ask why they were not sent there, and, as they were not, were not those papers in the safe used to blackmail them into the support of SAMUEL J. TILDEN?" As the *Post* likes conundrums, we ask, how does it like MCNALLY'S report on the character of TILDEN?

ACQUITTAL OF BELKNAP.

Ex-Secretary BELKNAP was yesterday acquitted of the charge of receiving bribes in office, the vote standing thirty-six guilty and twenty-four not guilty. Those voting not guilty did so on two grounds,—some because they believed the Senate had no jurisdiction, and others because they believed the charge was not sustained by the evidence. In our view those who voted against conviction represented the ablest minds in the Senate. The partisanship of the Democracy was clearly shown in the united vote cast for conviction. Thus ends this important case.

We have expressed our judgment on the case, since the evidence was in, and need only repeat that it did not, in our judgment, sustain the idea of guilt. The most that could be made out of the testimony of EVANS and MARSH was that the former knew nothing of money going to BELKNAP, while the latter sent money to him or his wife as a voluntary offering. This is the testimony. We can imagine or infer all we please, but the actual evidence went no further than this. Nor is the evidence unreasonable. MARSH was wealthy, was not troubled with the care of the trading post, and it was not at all strange that he chose to present his benefactor with half his income from that source. The evidence, in brief, is distinct that the money paid was not with a view to bribery, that is to gain or retain office, but as an offering of gratitude. Secretary BELKNAP acted unwisely in resigning as he did, but undoubtedly it was under promises from CLYMER which were never kept. At all events he is acquitted, and so ends that affair.

THE SITUATION.

The city paper to which we referred a day or two since seems more anxious to try to put the GAZETTE in a false position than to help the cause of our merchants and manufacturers. It insists that they must quietly sit down and wait the uncertainties of Congressional action, rather than do something for themselves. We have held, and do hold, that pending whatever Congress may do, there are other sources of relief that should be made use of, and that to sit supinely down and simply depend on newspaper agitation, is trifling and foolish. Yet the paper referred to wails over the suffering of our business people, decries us for urging them to do something practical, and advises them that Congress has the power to help them! We submit that all such advice is directly and unmistakably in the interest of the railroads, and against those of our people. It is perfectly palpable that if Congress will no nothing this session, there is no immediate benefit in depending on it, and there is not a person in this community possessed of two grains of common sense that believes that Congress will do anything, either this or next session. We happen to know that the majority in the Committee on Commerce utterly scorns the idea that Congress can so legislate to control railway charges or operations within one State, as that it will stand the test of the courts. They have expressed a willingness to permit Mr. HOPKINS' bill to come forward, in order that it may be discussed, but this is all. We have no knowledge of any member of the committee on Commerce who thinks such a bill can pass Congress. If, then, there is no relief in that quarter, what is all this howl about? It is simply a set of newspaper blatherskites trying to gain notoriety by following any scent that they think will for the moment catch public attention. We have a higher idea of the mission of a newspaper than this.

We have recognized, as fully as has any journal, the injurious effect of discriminations. This is now thoroughly well known. Railroad authorities do not deny the fact, —although they claim, just at the present, that the effect of this policy, as regards the oil trade, has been to give Pittsburgh a larger trade this year than it has had for many years past,—and hence that is a settled matter. Now the only practical question is how shall all this be remedied. Say these papers. "Sit down and wait, and Congress will fix it." We say it will not. There has not been a sign given by Congress that it will come to our help, while the Committee on Commerce has distinctly stated that it will not report a bill this session, and that they do not think Congress has power in the premises to any event. We have brought forward the fact that our State Constitution furnishes redress, and are answered that we oppose the rectification of the evil. We have suggested that competing railroads be built, and still the cry is our merchants are oppressed. We mention that investments in the Pennsylvania railroad stock will pay, and the control of the stock will enable our merchants to peaceably rectify their wrongs. We are spoken of as enemies. What, then, do these blatherskite papers want? We submit that the three practical measures of relief, suggested by the GAZETTE are the only ones that are feasible. Yet we are urged to rely on Congress. We have simply to say, in language that need not be misunderstood, that while the GAZETTE stands ready to support any reasonable measure of relief,—and that urged by the trumpeters is not one,—we expect those financially interested, to do something for themselves. The Chamber of Commerce affords the necessary organization through which to work. If it and the merchants can do nothing but state grievances, it is time the whole affair were dropped. If they mean business there is a way to make it effective. If they do not, they need not fancy, to recur to our old simile, that the blatherskite papers have the power to pull their chestnuts out of the fire.

Let us, however, view the remedy proposed in its real light. Assume that Congress should, at its next session, enact the law asked, and that suits were brought against the railroads under this law. At the best, it must be tried in the United States Courts, before a jury gathered from far and near, with all the chances that such a jury would be in the railroad interests. But a suit under our State Constitution would be tried in our local courts, and before a jury in sympathy with current feeling. In case of appeal, under the Congressional law, the case would go to the United States Supreme Court, which would mean years of delay. We again repeat, is it not wise to use remedies now at hand? The use of available methods of relief need not, and will not, impede the action of Congress. What do these papers mean, then, by fighting against the use of practical measures of relief? Are they so inveterately hostile to the prosperity of our merchants and manufacturers?

VOICES OF THE BELLS.

What has Been Thought and Written ot the Music of the Bells.

Great was the part bells played in the lives of our ancestors. The jester's bells ever dinned their fantastic folly in the ear of his lord, who, as he listened to the curfew tolling the knell of parting day through the twilight air, would faintly catch the drowsy tinklings of his home-bound herds. The alarm bell, from its lofty turret, with hurried and irregular accents, shrilly summoned the stout retainers to repel the foray of the foe; at the tournament with martial clangour loud clashed the golden campanes on the destrier's neck; in his rural sports gaily tinkled the silver bells of the favorite falcon on the knight's gauntletted wrist. At Christmas time the merry bells of morris-dancing, Maid Marian, Robin Hood, St. George and all their motley crew, made gleeful music in his halls; while the deep-toned bell of the neighboring monastry, which ever called him to devotion with matin and vesper chimes, had pealed blithely at his blith, and would fling across his broad demains his funeral knell, the muffled note of the passing bell warning kinsman and retainers to pray for his parting soul. No true Saxon could formerly so much as quench a fire or a candle but to the tintinabulation of a bell, which he hung at the head of his horse, at the neck of his sheep, on the cap of his fool, and on the heels of his hawk; a justification of Rabelais' discription of Britain as a ringing island, "ever filled with a corrybantic jingle of great, middle-sized and little bells, wherewith the people seem to be as much charmed as a swarm of bees with the clanking of brazen kettles and pans." In this respect England somewhat resembles the Netherlands; for, according to Peter Shard, "Flanders was also distinguished for the same love of compamulary noises, on which account, together with its many watercourses and swamps, it is called by the wits Ringing Wet." In short, two ideas are more inseparable than bells and Britannia. Handel, Hentzer, Aubrey, D'Ewes, and all insist that "the bell is our national instrument." And on that instrument Dickens is as unquestionably our greatest performer. Other authors have liked it, but not with his love. Longfellow, Hawthorne, Thackeray, Prout, Lamb, Larwood, Irving, Poe, Scott, Schiller, Cowper, Mackay have availed themselves of the dramatic force of bells; but only Dickens did for bells what Burke did for swells—vindicating their claim to the character of the sublime and beautiful. In country rambles ickens learned to love all kinds of bells; "the sheep bells were music to the ears of Smike and Nicholas on their long tramp to Portsmouth;" "they rang as clear in the summer air" on Tom Pinch's drive to Salisbury, "as if they felt its influence like living creatures;" and again, Tom observes that "the brasswork on the harness of the London coach was a complete orchestra of little bells;" and the wards in Jarndyce, journeying to their guardian's home—Bleak House—meet a wagon, the horses whereof shook from their bell-decked manes "little sprinkling showers of bell ringing, till all three of us could have sung to their cheerful influences." Anon from the ivied tower of the village church sadly tolls for the death of Little Nell "the bell she had so often heard by night and day, and listened to with solemn pleasure, almost as a living voice." Even in the very blue bells and harebells of rural lanes, waving tremulously in the summer breeze, his fancy loving ear would fain imagine the tinkling chimes of fairy bell ringers; "the valley lily's bells methought rang out most melancholy knells; hark! is that the ringing of Titania's bridle, or the bells of the wee wee kawk that perches on Oberon's wrist?" With Douglas Jerrold he would affirm that "there is something beautiful in the church bells—beautiful and hopeful. angel voices, which should scare away pride and envy and meanness of all sorts from the heart of man, which should make the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, holy ground; those bells which are hushed when the minister paces slowly down the aisle, as if their mission ended where his began;" those bells which to Charles Lamb seemed "the music nighest bordering upon heaven."—*Belgravia.*

How She Got Even With Him.

She got even with him, that Atlanta widow did, as dashing young widows always do with faithless young gentlemen who attempt to jilt them. He had feasted her on ice cream; at her side had talked nonsense in the moonlight; and, finally, had exchanged tintypes with her, and the twain were to be made one, and he was to be her number two. About the time the other woman began to figure in the case. The false, fickle young man feasted her on ice cream, and, strange to say, notwithstanding the torrid heat at Atlanta, she also yet survived; and in due course of time was also to be presented with the tintype counterfeit presentment of the said young man. What with his outlays for ice cream for both dear charmers, and neckties for himself, at this stage it occurred to him to economize. He did. On one of his courting excursions to the widow he managed to steal from her *boudoir* the tintype of himself, which hung on the wall just over the foot of her bed, and was the object of her fond gaze more hours a day than all else in the room, save the looking-glass. And the fickle, false young man bestowed that stolen tintype on his inamorata No. 2. The widow, of course, discovered his perfidy all. She didn't take cold poison. Neither did she sue for breach of promise. Nor yet did she pine away and die. She just grabbed that tintype from the neck of her rival, had the young man arrested for stealing it, and, sweetest revenge of all, had his lady-love No. 2 called as a witness to trace the stolen property to his possession. And that young man was held to bail on a charge of larceny. And now he solemnly ponders how true it is that the ways of the transgressor are hard when it's a dashing young widow that is transgressed against.

Very Hard to Please.

There is a gentleman in this city, says the San Antonio *Herald*, who has acquired the habit of going to a fruit stand, and after pricing the melons, &c., and eating about five cents' worth of peanuts, objects to the price and does not buy.

Yesterday the fruit man made up his mind to sell him something anyhow.

"How much are these melons?" inquired the peanut fiend.

"Five cents apiece."

"Can I pick my melon?"

"Take the largest you can find."

"Let me plug 'em to find a ripe one?"

"Here's a knife; split 'em wide open."

"Don't you throw in a banana?"

"Always."

"Whew! If I had any way to get the melon home I believe I'd invest."

"Just say the word, and I'll send you both home in a new hack, and give you ninety days to pay for the melon."

"Melons are going to be cheaper after a while, but if the chromo suits I'd take the melon. No colic in it, is there? Let me see the chromo."

"What chromo?"

"Why, you ought to be able to throw in a chromo, if you mean business. I always get a chromo for a cash transaction like that. Sorry can't trade." And he picked up a handful of peanuts and sauntered off.

Buttoned Around His Neck.

The following incident occurred at Oxford: A venerable divine was riding along down the street, and saw a youthful son of Ham going down the street displaying a flag of truce in the rear. The Doctor being near-sighted, supposed the African was about to lose his handkerchief, and so called out to him. The negro looked amazed, but, catching hold of the flag, remarked: "Boss, dat handkerchief is buttoned 'roun' my neck." The Doctor drove on, singing "Jerusalem, my happy home."

"THE PRINCIPLES OF LIFE."

How to Get on in the World and Secure the Greatest Success and Happiness.

Robert Collyer made the dedicatory speech the other day when the new public hall was taken possession of in Shoemakertown, Pennsylvania, and among other things he explained what he classed as the principles of life. First, he said, came the power to do a good, honest day's work; secondly, the power to make a good home and have a family of noble children; thirdly, to lose no time about doing these things; and fourthly, to be content after they are done. To do a good day's work, he said, lay at the root of all true living. Men want to get the greatest possible sum of money for the least possible work. Young men as they emerge from schools and colleges into the arena of real life coquet with the chances which seem to show as thick as blackberries, waiting for something to run against them by which they may become wealthy without delay. They forget that the man who does not put his heart into his work always fails. It is of this sort of men that the Micawbers—the men who are always waiting for something to turn up—are made. But if they had read the lesson taught by Micawber they would have appreciated the fact that he had at last, and before he achieved success, to turn up something for himself. The gold on the Pacific coast wouldn't turn up of itself. No! It seemed as though the Almighty had designed that the glittering riches of the earth should only be awarded to man as a legitimate result of labor. He referred in a humorous way to the experience of Evans, an engine builder of the last century, who got up an engine whose wheels and piston-rod and other appointments were all in good order, yet somehow, when the machine was called upon to lift a weight it stopped at once. For this reason it was christened "Evans' gentlemanly engine," from the fact that the province of a gentleman in those days was to do nothing. So now, in these busy days of young men, polished to the last degree, who were content to depend upon their "old man" or their relatives, and, failing these resources, to go down and down and down, until at last they were lost sight of in the very dregs of poverty and misery. Almost as bad as these were the young men who went to Washington, secured places which they knew they could not fill, and thus drained the public purse. Compared to this sort of a man the brawny, toil-browned mechanic was the true gentleman. Nay, further than this, the honest, hard-working blacksmith, who knew how to do an honest day's work, was far better than the minister of the Gospel who dawdles aimlessly through the week and preaches a poor sermon on the Sabbath.

Next, as to a good home. Many men marry who don't find wives, and many women marry who don't find husbands. In these days young ladies want what they are pleased to term "all the accomplishments." In this list they do not include washing or ironing or baking or sewing, but "tatting and embroidering and painting wonderful shepherdesses with pink eyes, and jabbering French, of which all that need be said was that no Frenchman could understand it. The young man was educated about the same. He would play billiards rather than read books, liked cards better than his Bible, and knew the "bells" about town better than the inside of the churches. In the course of time he meets the young lady in society, views her as a paragon of beauty and virtue, and gives her what little is left of his heart. Such a wedding as this reminded him of the case of a Yorkshire friend of his, who was met at the door of the church just after his marriage by an acquaintance. "Now thou'st coom to the end o' thy troubles, lad," said the newcomer. Beaming with delight the newmade Benedict escorted his bride home. Soon he found that he had not fallen upon a bed of roses, and meeting his acquaintance one day, he said reproachfully: "Thou tell'st me I were at the end o' my troubles." "Aye, lad!" was the reply, "but I didn't tell thee which end." In some cases married life degenerated into tyranny on the one side and slavery on the other, and then there could be no happy home. One might as well try to raise a damask rose on an iceberg.

He had been asked by woman's rights' people whether he used the word "obey" in the marriage service, and if so, was it used to the man as well as to the woman. He was prepared to say that he did not use it. He had asked a woman very dear to him to obey him more than once, and had found that she would—When she wanted to. (Laughter.) This convinced him that the use of the word was superfluous. In further discussion of this branch of the subject, Mr. Collyer told the story of a Detroit man, who, being congratulated on his marriage by the minister, replied philosophically, "Yes, I considered the subject pretty well, and decided it was cheaper to marry than to hire a housekeeper." Possibly, although the avowal may be seldom made, many marriages are made for similar reasons.

A mighty question for Americans was as to the next generation. Americans are dying out, and the children of foreign stock are peopling the country. The speaker alluded to the plentitude of children in England, when families of six and eight are common, and those of sixteen are not deemed extraordinary, contrasting this state of families in this country.

A great argument, used by young men nowadays against matrimony was that they did not want to take young women from their luxurious homes to live in cabins. As to this he would say that no young woman unfit to be a poor man's wife was worth having. The worst thing a young man could do was to shunt off on a side track and wait for a train of circumstances to pick him up. The best thing he ever did was to marry at 26, when he was making 75 cents a day and find himself—and had to "find" his wife, too. (Laughter.) His advice was to all young men: "Pop the question now!" God would provide bread if men would provide mouths, and were willing to help themselves. It was wrong to make spring begin at the end of June, and yet many young men deferred marriage until the best and freshest years of their life had passed, only to learn after long delays that the women of their hearts would have come to them gladly years before had they been asked.

As to contentment, the last of life's principles, Mr. Collyer said that it was an element strangely lacking in the average American. They are always expecting to do something greater or better, or to enjoy some unknown bliss, and are thus never at peace with themselves. They forget that the blessedness of life lay as thick under their feet as the flowers of the garden, and was as beautiful overhead as the blue sky itself. They are always waiting and longing and desiring, and each gratified wish, each accomplished ambition was the father of another even more aspiring. In this connection he told of the Eastern man who went to Chicago with the intention of returning home after he had made his fortune.

At length he did make his fortune, and went home. Here he built a splendid house and was passably content until the last nail was driven, but then his active mind tortured him and he began to regret the stirring life he had quitted. The result was that he again plunged into business and was as happy as such a man ever can be. Men should get the good of life as they go along. After they have made their fortunes they have lost their vitality and their zest for enjoyment. In fine, Americans, like Esau, had sold their birthright for a mess of pottage, but the American pottage, unlike Esau's, was productive of dyspepsia. After expressing the hope that a millenium of plenty and prosperity would follow the Centennial year, Mr. Collyer sat down amidst loud applause.

An Estimate of Pitt.

In England the times have gone when it was possible for a young statesman to be Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three years of age and prime minister at twenty-five. It had been better, as we all know, if Mr. Pitt's knowledge of men and books had been largely extended before he was called to the helm of this mighty empire. He knew nothing beyond what he acquired from the early instruction of a doating father, and from his studies at Cambridge, directed by the tutor who subsequently wrote his life, and whom he advanced to the bishropic of Lincoln. He was familiar with no modern language except French, which indeed he knew imperfectly, and the defects and limits of his education were not concealed by his lofty self-esteem and towering parts. His errors and shortcomings will serve for all future time to teach those who, at however long a distance, would fain tread in his steps that the England of to-day is not to be ruled by empty sciolists with a smattering of learning, or by mere students who have read, like Ulysses, visited the haunts and studied the dispositions of many races of men.—*London Telegraph.*

A Mother's Love.

A father may turn his back on his child; brothers and sisters may become inveterate enemies; husbands may desert their wives, wives their husbands; but a mother's love endures through all. In good repute, in bad repute, in the face of the world's condemnation, a mother still loves on, and still hopes that her child may turn from his evil ways and repent; still she remembers the infant smiles, and merry laugh, the joyful shout of his childhood, the opening promise of his youth; and she can never be brought to think him all unworthy.—*Washington Irving.*

A CLEVER TRAVESTY.

Bayard Taylor's new book, "The Echo Club," just issued by Osgood & Co., is something novel, and in its way, wonderfully good. Any one who has read Joaquin Miller will recognize the wit and cleverness of the lines below:

THE FATE OF THE FRONTIERSMAN.

That whisky jug! For, dry or wet,
My tale will need it's help, you bet!

We made for the desert, she and I
Though life was loathsome, and love a lie,
And she gazed on me with her glorious eye,
But all the same—I let her die!
For why! There was barely water for one
In the small canteen, and of provender, none!
A splendid snake with an emerald scale
Slid before us along the trail,
With a famished parrot pecking its head;
And seizing a huge and dark brown rock
In her dark brown hands, as you crush a crock,
With the dark brown rock she crushed it dead.

But ere her teeth in its flesh could meet
I laid her as dead as the snake at my feet,
And grafted the snake for myself to eat.

The plain stretched wide, from side to side,
As bare and blistered and cracked and dried
As a moccasin sole of buffalo hide,
And my throat grew hot as I walked the trail,
My blood in a sizzle, my muscles dry,
A crimson glare in my glorious eye,
And I felt my sinews wither and fail,
Like one who has lavished, for fifty nights,
His pile in a hell of gambling delights,
And is kicked at dawn from bottle and bed,
And sent to the gulches without a red.
There was no penguin to pick or pluck,
No armadillo's throat to be stuck,
Not even a billberry's ball of blue
To slush my tongue with its indigo dew,
And the dry, brown palm trees rattled and roared
Like the swish and swizzle of Walker's sword.

I was nigh rubbed out; when far away,
A shanty, baked in the furnace of day,
And I petered on, for an hour or more,
Till I dropped, like a mangy hound, at the door.

No soul to be seen; but a basin stood
On the bench, with a mess of dubious food,
Stringy and doughy and lumpy and thick
As the clay ere flame has turned it to brick.
I gobbled it up with a furious fire,
A prairie squall of hunger desire,
And strength came back; when, lo! a scream
Closed my stomach and burst my dream.
She stood before me, as lithe and tall
As a musquee! bush on the Pino's wall;
Fierce as the Zuni panther's leap,
Fair as the slim Apache sheep,
A lariat draped her broad brown hips,
And she stood and glared with parted lips,
While piercing stitches and maddening shoots,
Ran through my body, from brain to boots.
I would have clasped her, but, ere I could,
She flung back her hair's tempestuous hood,
And screamed in a voice like a tiger-cat's;
"You've gone and eit up my pizen for rats!"

My blood grew limp and my hair grew hard
As the steely tail of the desert pard;
I sank at her feet, convulsed and pale,
And kissed in anguish her brown toe nail.
You may rip the cloud from the frescoed sky,
Or tear the man from his place in the moon,
Fur from the buzzard and plumes from the coon,
But you can't tear me from the truth I cry,
That life is loathsome and love a lie.
She lifted me up to her bare brown face;
She cracked my ribs in her brown embrace;
And there in the shanty, side by side,
Each on the other's bosom died!

She's now the mistress of Buffalo Bill,
And pure as the heart of a lily still;
While I have killed all who cared for me,
And I'm just as lonely as I can be;
So pass the whisky—we'll have a spree!

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinnick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert Pitcairn, Secretary and Treasurer—Chas. G. Milnor. Solicitor—John H. Walker.

MY WIFE

Institution using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTROTYPES & STEREOTYPES
MADE FROM WOOD CUTS AND TYPE, UNEXCELLED FOR WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY AT LOW PRICES.
W. G. JOHNSTON & CO., 57 Wood St.

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GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
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Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
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Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
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HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms: *Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.*

None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor on the wrapper.

Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*

TRADE MARK.

WM. F. SIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors,
No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Sent by mail on receipt of $2.00.

FOR THE CENTENNIAL
AND
Summer Excursionists!
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Fine Russia and Grain Leather
Traveling Satchels,
LUNCH BASKETS,
Fine Ivory and Rosewood Hair Brushes,
RAZOR STRAPS, CLOTHES BRUSHES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
C. Yeager & Co.
110 MARKET STRET.

QUEEN OLIVES—PINTS AND QUARTS
—Crosse & Blackwell's and Gordon & Dilworth's; also, Moleti's Olive Oil, pints and quarts received and for sale by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2.

WHAT WE KEEP.

Dress Goods Department.

By weekly visitation to the Eastern markets, and unusual facilities by cash purchases and sales, we have constantly on hand, at all seasons of the year, a large, fresh and varied assortment of Dress Goods, of very newest shades, styles and materials in Dress Plaids of all kinds, in Cashmere, Roumella, Knickerbocker and Spun Silk. Plain Dress Goods in Union and All-Wool Debeges, Mohairs, Poplins, Alpacas, Balmoral, Edinburg and Silk Brilliantine and French Twills, Alpaca, Mohair and Silk Brocades, Colored Cashmeres, Merinos and Drap De Ecos, Black Cashmeres in Union, and All-Wool and Silk Warp, Henriettas, Balmoral, Tamise and Crepe Cloths, Black and Colored Dress Silks, Irish Poplins, Brocaded Silks, Jap Silks &c., &c. Hernanis, Grenadines, Lawns, Grass Cloths, Linen and Batiste Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Fine Cloths, &c., in all of which we keep a very extensive variety and in all grades, lowest to finest qualities.

Furnishing Goods on Second Floor.

Ladies' and Misses' Linen Suits and Overdresses, Hernani and Grenadine Suits, Black Alpaca, Cashmere and Silk Suits, Plain and Plaid Colored Suits, ready-made or to order at short notice, Ladies' Muslin and Merino Underwear, Waists for Ladies, Misses and Children, Skirts, Infants' P. K. Dresses, Robes and Short Dresses, Plain and Embroidered Flannel and Merino Shawls Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Flannel and Merino Skirts, Infants' Flannels, Cashmere and Silk Bands, Linen and Embroidered Flannel and Merino Shawls Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Night Dresses and Toilet Sacques, Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Pillow Shams, Sheets and Bolster Slips, also made-up Slips, Shawls in every variety, Sacques of all kinds, White Goods of every description, Sacquings, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing in every grade, Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents', Youths' and Boys' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Satchels, Quilts, Spreads, Comforts, Mattresses, Bed Springs, Curtain Damask, Lace Curtains and Curtain Laces, Cornices, &c., &c.

Domestic and Housefurnishing Goods.

Calicos, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Shirting and Furniture Checks, German Ticks and Checks, Cheviot Shirtings, Domestic and French and Scotch Ginghams, Madder Tablings, Turkey and Variegated Red Tablings, Loom Linens, Linen and Satin Damasks, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Irish, Butchers' and Family Linens, Linen Sheetings, Twilled and Plain Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Towels and Towelings, Canvas Duck, Awning Cloths, Grain Bags, Carpet Chains, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., &c.

Housefurnishing Goods

Hemp, Cottage, Rag, One, Two and Three Ply Ingrain, Tapestry and Body Brussels Carpet, Plain, Checked and Striped Mattings, in Straw and Cocoa, Rugs and Mats, Window Hollands, Shadings and Blinds, Fixtures, Stools and Hassocks, Stair, Floor and Table Oil Cloths.

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Hats, Bonnets, Lace Caps and Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Tips, Wings, Trimming Silks and Velvets, Veilings, Nets, Lace Scarfs and Fichus Ties, Scarfs, Bows, Collars and Cuffs, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Gloves of all kinds, Hose, Corsets, Paniers, French Tonnes, Ruchings, Collarettes, Laces, Valenciennes, Yak, French and Guipure Laces, Hamburg and Linen Edgings and Insertings, Fringes, Gimps, Cotton and Linen Edgings, Cashmere Lisles, Dress Trimmings of all kings, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Toilet Sets and Mats, Lace Tidies and Sets, Children's Knit Sacques, Gents' Ties, Bows, Scarfs, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Colored and White Unlaundried and Dress Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Light, Medium and Heavy Weight Underwear, an unexceptionable fine lot of Hosiery of all kinds, Black Jet and Horn and Gold Jewelry, Bracelets, Hat Ornaments, Sleeve Buttons, Shirt Studs, &c., &c.

Housekeeping and Fancy Articles.

Tooth, Hair, Scrubbing, Dusting and Window Brushes, Horn and Rubber, Hair, Tank and Black Combs, Clothes Brushes, Blacking and Horse Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Whisk and Floor Brooms, Chamois Skins, Shaving Brushes, Towel and Hat Racks and Pins, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Pictures and Mottoes, Frames, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Hand Glasses, German Silver and Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Butter Knives, Scissors, Shears, Shawl and Book Straps, Children's Lunch, Dinner, Traveling and Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets and Hampers, Pocket Books, Portemonnaies, Purses, House and Toilet Soaps, Tooth Soaps, Lilly White Perfumed Face Powder, Colognes, Fine Perfumeries, Hair Oils and

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

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In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed as Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1876. }

In the immediate operations in financial circles, there is nothing new to report. The feeling that we shall have an active fall trade increases, and the iron masters of the city are making preparations quietly to meet any increased demand that may arise. We entertain the belief that the general expectation of increased trade will be realized, and that with the fall will come an active trade with fair prices.

Current banking operations continue unchanged. Perfectly acceptable paper is taken readily at low rates. That not so acceptable commands old time discounts, and paper of doubtful quality does not pass at all.

In Philadelphia the past three days have been full of excitement in stock circles. An attempt has been in successful progress to bull Hestonville Passenger Railway stocks, and the market was largely oversold. When the day for delivery came the principal operators could not meet their engagements, and on Monday were closed out. It is reported that other houses are affected. That there was a gamble in this stock has been well known on the street for nearly a year past, and so transparent have been the operations that no one need to have been deceived by the movement or its result as announced. Whenever operators are seen to be persistent buyers at the highest possible prices, or sellers at the lowest prices, and will only operate at such extremes, all considerate men will stand aloof from such stocks, being sure that a gamble is contemplated, in which somebody is to be cheated, unsuspecting parties only being waited for as victims, preparatory to the denouement. This Hestonville speculation is, in itself, of no great amounts, few, if any, of the larger and more responsible brokers of the street being interested in it. The leading parties represent small and weak brokers, several of them having little, if anything, more than their seats at the Stock Board to their credit, judging from the temper of that body on Saturday they are likely to do, such forfeiture of fellowship being about the only means the Board has of purging itself of improprieties like those charged in this case.

The collapse of the shares of the Hestonville clique of "bulls," it is said, has not been equalled there for several years. Within a half hour of the adjournment of the Stock Exchange a scene of the wildest excitement ensued in the vicinity of the *North American* offices—the building of the Stock Exchange being just in the rear of this establishment—equalled only on the day of the announcement that Jay Cooke & Co. had failed. The clique had run the stock up from 30 to 41½, when the break came, and in an hour it dropped back to 30. This affair has a special interest for Pittsburghers, for it will be remembered that nine years ago a similar break in Hestonville stock stranded the well known Philadelphia firm of Work, McCouch & Co., and through them the firm of Kramer & Rahm in this city. So history repeats itself on Change.

—It seems as though there was never so little to be said about real estate in this city as at present, and yet every week the recorded transfers show that a great deal of property is changing hands, and almost every week there are some noteworthy sales to indicate that capital, in default of other investments, is being driven to find it in real estate in this city. It is true that, as a class, the real estate speculators who have been prominent as such for eight or ten years, are rapidly passing out of notice through the bankruptcy courts—we can think of half a dozen of them in the last two months—but there is an entirely different class taking hold of property, viz.: capitalists who pay cash for what they buy, and buy for investment rather than for speculation. This class of purchasers, however, buy with a view to an income from rents, either of buildings already erected or to be erected; consequently their purchases are all of the class of property that is now available for use. Speculative property—that which only has a prospective value in view of the probable growth of the city—and suburban property find no market at all now. —*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—The figures convey their own lesson, and it is not one suggestive of an immediate brighter outlook. A few capitalists, doubtless, are availing themselves of the apparently low prices now to buy certain stocks, in order to average their losses, but a larger number, who have suffered from the great decline, are leaving the market to follow its natural bent. It is useless to make predictions; yet, in the absence of active operators and legitimate speculation, we see no present signs of improvement. The difference in the market value of the stocks ordinarily dealt in between now and last summer ranges between 2 and 50 per cent., the lower scale, of course, being that of 1876. During this period there have been many brilliant charges, but always in a losing battle.—*Herald.*

—A Chicago exchange accounts for the hard times in this wise: "We have explained many times in this column what we believe to be the causes of this universal depression, viz.: The mania to have gold as the only metallic money of Europe; the decreasing production of gold; the demonetization of silver, thus abolishing its use in Europe one-half the money of the rest of the world; the hoarding of gold by the banks of France and Germany, thus increasing the scarcity of the only kind of money left."

—Returns of the operations of the mints show that the coinage is being more and more concentrated at San Francisco. During the fiscal year ending June 30 the coinage of all the mints was $57,448,085—an increase of $13,593,977 over the previous year. Of this amount $38,182,962 was gold, and $19,265,723 silver. The Philadelphia mint coined $15,060,000 of the grand total, the San Francisco mint $36,000,000 and the Carson mint $6,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Ellen M. Holl to Merman Kuhn, June 28, 1874; lot on Norton avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....

H. P. Norton to same, Oct. 21, 1874; lot on Norton avenue, Thirty-second ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,400

P. Sullivan to Kate M. McKitrick, Dec. 4, 1875; lot on Neville avenue, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,200

Frank Kuhn et al. to John C. Schaffer, March 20, 1876; lot on Fifteenth street, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.....$4,500

Samuel R. Hodges et ux. to David Ayers, Sr., May 19, 1874; lot on Liberty street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,500

Joseph Rome to D. Bullion, April 7, 1872; lot in Etna Borough.....$300

P. W. Werzel et ux. to P. Werzel, Sr., July 17, 1874; lot on Butler street, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

R. G. Emerson to G. R. Littlefield, July 25, 1876; lot in Penn township.....$18,000

Thomas McGovern to John Miller, June 20, 1876; lot in Baldwin township.....$2,500

Michael Sweeney, Attorney for Andrew Sweeney, to R. Byrne, Jan. 12, 1876; lots 33 and 34 in Weil's plan, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	—	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120½	10-40's	115¾
" 1865	118¼	Currency 6's	120¼
" 1865 new	117¾	New 5 per cents	116¾
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	115¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	12¾
Erie	13½	Union Pacific	98
L. S.	92	Toledo & Wabash	32
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	Harlem	137
St. Paul	36¾	Adams Express	111
Do. Pref.	67¼	American Express	89½
Michigan Southern	95¾	U. S. Express	74
Do. Central	48½	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	84
Northwestern Com.	39¾	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref.	61	Fort Wayne	102¾
Rock Island	107¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	11¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	95	Panama	133
Pacific Mail	22¾	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union Tel.	97¼		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (ex. div.)	50¾	Cen. Trans. (S)	48½
Reading (R)	44	Empire do. (S)	15
U. Cos. of N. J. (—)	140	A. V. R. R. 7.30 (A)	101
Old Creek (S)	18	P. C. & St. L. 7's (A)	84
Lehigh Valley (R)	56½	N. Pacific bonds (A)	—

NEW YORK, August 1, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2 to 3; prime mercantile paper 3@4. The customs receipts were $440,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $783,000. The clearings were $35,000,000. Sterling 487½@488¼. Gold was steady at 111⅞@111¾. The carrying rates were ¼ to 3 per cent., and borrowing flat. Governments closed firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet and firm. Stock speculation was characterized by depression and lower prices. New Jersey Central was the disturbing element of the market, and dropped 2½ per cent., from 63½ to 61¼ regular, while sales seller sixty were made as low as 60. The reason generally assigned for this fresh decline in New Jersey Central was sales of long stock for account of Philadelphia parties identified with the late disastrous "corner" in Hestonville shares. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off 1 per cent. This decline in coal shares had a demoralizing influence on the entire stock list, and the whole market was heavy and lower. Rumors of a continued decrease in the earnings of some of the Western roads also had a depressing effect on speculation. Michigan Central was pressed for sale, and went off from 41½ to 40½. Western Union declined from 70 to 69½. Lake Shore from 53 5-8 to 53 1-4. St. Paul common from 36 3-8 to 36, preferred from 67 1-2 to 67 1-8, and Union Pacific from 58 5-8 to 58. The decline in other shares was ½ to ¾ per cent. At the second board the market was weak, and the lowest prices of the day were current. At the close the market was firmer for some shares, while others were down to the lowest point of the day. Michigan Central rallied to 40¾, New Jersey Central to 61½, Lake Shore to 53¾, St. Paul common to 36¼, and preferred to 67½. Pacific Mail declined to 22½, Western Union to 69½, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 95½, and New York Central to 105. The borrowing rates for coal shares were 1-32 to ¼ per cent. The recent decision at the West allowing the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. to build lines over certain railways was used with effect against the Western Union. The transactions were about 90,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 19,000 Western Union, 14,000 St. Paul, 15,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and 6,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 120@ 5-20s '65, 115¾; do. new, 117¾; do. '67, 119¾; do. '68, 121¾; new 5s, 116¾; 40s, coup.; 10-40s, 115¾; do. coupons, 118¾; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44 1-4; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 28; Missouri 6s, 105¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 69½; Pacific Mail, 22¾; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 34; Mariposa, 7½; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 111; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 58; United States Express, 67; New York Central, 106¾; Erie, 13¾; do. preferred, 20; Harlem, 137; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 40¾; Panama, 133; Union Pacific, 58¼; Illinois Central, 92¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 39¾; do. preferred, 62½; C. C. C. & I., 39; New Jersey Central, 61 3-8; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 36 1-8; do. preferred, 67¾; Toledo & Wabash, 2½; do. preferred, 3; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 100; do. preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 12¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 17½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3½; Burlington & Quincy, 174; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 11½; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 58¼; Boston Pacific land grant, 104 1-4; do. Sinking Fund, 94 1-4.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—The following is the official statement of the gold and silver coinage executed at the United States mint in this city during the month of July, 1876:

	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Gold	34,150	$683,000
Silver	1,154,500	358,300
Base	735,000	15,150
Total	1,923,650	$856,450

The excitement regarding the Hestonville collapse has nearly died out. Bond, Maxey & Co., brokers, the heaviest losers by the transaction, have been given three days by the Board of Brokers to settle their cash balances. If not done in that time they will be suspended from the Board. This is dividend day with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. A rumor was started among the brokers to-day that the dividend would be passed, and in the prevailing excitement the rumor gained credence. Some brokers at the board meeting offered small lots at 49, which were generally taken. Bull & Bedford, directors, however, and declared the usual quarterly dividend of one dollar per share, which sent the stock up to 51½, its previous figure.

LONDON, August 1—5 P. M.—Consols: 96⅞ 5-20s of '65, 106; do. of '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106⅞; New York Central, 98; Erie, 12¾; do. preferred, 20.

PARIS, August 1.—Rentes 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, August 1.—United States new 5s 103.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, August 1, 1876. }

The most important matter we have to notice in a general way is the increased firmness in the Wheat market, and it it holds out a day or two more Flour will of necessity sympathize. It is probable, however, that the rise is the result of manipulation, and if so, a reaction is only a question of a little time. The other leading articles of merchandise present no new feature deserving of notice.

APPLES—Are coming forward more freely again and prices are easier in consequence; quotable at $1@2 per bbl.

BERRIES—Black-berries, 65a90c ₱ bucket. Whortle-berries, 75a$1.

BUTTER—Some dealers reported the market less active, but fine stock is still held at full prices; 18@20c for prime to choice solid packed.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory quoted at 8c to the trade, and 9c in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is little or nothing doing in either domestic or foreign dried fruits, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal.

EGGS—Continue dull, but prices remain unchanged; fresh stock, 12a13c in bbls.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report spring Wheat Flours 25c ₱ bbl lower; $5,75a6, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; ten wheaters are ranging all the way from $6a7; ambers, $7.25a7.75; patent process and fancy white wheat, $8,50a9.50. Rye Flour, $4.50a5.

GROCERIES—Sugars continue in steady demand and are held with considerable tenacity at full prices. Coffee is unchanged. Syrups continue in steady, but unchanged. Importers cannot put up prices without the co-operation of the jobbers, who as a rule, are carrying no more stock than they can possibly help; it is true, stocks in second hands are small, but in first hands they are large and increasing. There is a very light movement in Molasses or Syrups.

RICE

Carolina	6¾a7½	Louisiana	6¼a6¾

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12¾a	Standard B	11¾a
Crushed	12¾a	Standard Ex C	11¼a
Granulated	12¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¼a10½
Powdered	12¾a	N. O. new crop	8¾a 9¾
Standard A	11¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 a70	Fair	55 a58
Prime	60 a63	Dark	45 a50

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60	Demara	59a5

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35a0	Japan	40a55
Gunpowder	45a0	Oolong	35a55
Imperial	40a 75	Souchong	35a75

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23 a	2 Rio (5 pkgs)	20
Prime Rio	21¾a22	3 Rio (loose)	20¾
Good Rio	20 a21	Roasted Java	30
Old Gov Java	32		

GRAIN—There is a firmer feeling in the market for Wheat, owing to the recent upward movement in Chicago, but there is not much inquiry and not much here; No. 1 old red winter quoted at $1.15a1.20. It is difficult to give accurate figures for new as there has been but very little received here as yet. The Oat market continues dull and weak but unchanged; 32a36c, as to quality and condition. Corn is in light supply, and prices ranged much higher; both Ear and Shelled are quoted at 55a57 on track, as to quality. Rye dull and drooping; 65a70 cts. It is said new Rye can be laid down here from Chicago at 57a60c.

HAY—New crop is selling loose from country wagons at $16a18. Old crop baled in very light supply; No. 1 timothy quoted at $18a18.

MILL FEED—Bran reported dull at $13a13 per ton; seconds and shipstuffs, $13a15; middlings and chopped feed, $18a20.

OILS—Extra No. 1 (winter) 93a95; No. 1, 78a82; No. 2, 68a70. Linseed, 65a68. White miners oil, 19a20. Yellow, 35a37. Carbon, 14½a15.

POTATOES—In light supply and firm, though the demand is only fair; selling at $2.25a2.75 ₱ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Nothing new to report; business continues fairly active, and prices are still maintained, but the general feeling is not as firm as it was a few weeks ago.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	—	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$20.75
Do. Canvassed	15	Short Cut do	20.75
Shoulders Ex S. C.	—	Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvassed	10½	Lard, Ref for sum-	
B'fast Bacon S. C.	—	mer use—in tres	12¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. —¼ bbls	13¼
Dried beef Ex S. C.	—	Do. —kits	13¾
Do. Canvassed	15½	Do. 3 ₱ caddies	15
Beef Tongues S. C.	—	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
per doz	95¾	Do. 3 ₱ pails	15¾
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	15
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do. 6 ₱ do	14¾
Clear Sides	12¾	Ham Sausage	—

RAGS—Steady at 3c ₱ lb for good country mixed, 2½c for common country mixed, and 3½a3¾c for country rendered, and 3½a3¾c for choice city rendered.

Low Prices for Eggs.

THE Nashville (Tenn.) *American* says that something remarkable in the commercial line at present is the unusual depression in the egg market. The price now is down to 5cts, the lowest rate that has been reached since the war. Some sales are made even below that price, one lot changing hands recently at 2½c. In this month last year the average price was 7½c, while in the two preceding years it was 8a10c respectively.

Condition of Wheat.

The committee appointed to investigate the condition of wheat in store in Chicago have reported that they found a few bins which were slightly heated or soft, but are unanimously of the opinion that none of it is of a character that would justify its being posted as "out of condition."—*Chicago Tribune.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, August 1, 1876. }

The situation has not changed much for several days; business continues rather quiet, yet prices, considering the lull, are pretty well sustained. Crude fluctuated to-day from 2a2⅜c ₱ bbl. United quoted up to $2,40, but at 4 P. M. they were lower. Our latest advices quoted as follows: United $2,38¾; Union, $2,38½; Conduit, $2,39½a2,40; shipment, $2,57½a2,58¾. Refined quiet but steady, with offers to buy at 17½ cents delivered in Philadelphia, and 16 on cars here, but there were very few if any sellers at the figures named. It is said that the combination has been out of the market for some days.

Oil Barrels—countries lower; cannot be quoted above $1,40; city make unchanged at $1,55a1,60, according to size.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA, A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	1,632
J. Rushesi	Empire O W	1,897
S. Craig	Empire O W	322
Total		3,461

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Brilliant O W	Warden, F. & Co	Bait. 1,164
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	Bait 163
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	202
H. S. A. Stewart	Do do	340
Total		1,829

Chicago Lumber Market.

The cargo market was quiet, the supply of lumber being light. A few fresh cargoes arrived early and sales were made at recent rates. Piece stuff was saleable at $7,50@7,75 and inferior offering at $7.25. Common inch ranges from $8a9, and fair to choice mill run at $9,50a13,50. Lath were held higher, owing to scarcity, the low prices having caused manufacturers to stop sawing them, and the receipts have been quite small recently. Lath are quoted at $1,15a1,20, and these prices have been bid for loads to arrive. Shingles still range from $2a3 for fair to choice 18-inch. A large cargo offered Saturday. About half a dozen sales of lumber were made. The demand at the yards continues small, and prices are irregular but not quotably lower. Dealers generally are asking quotations for common stuff, but concessions have been made to cash customers or to buyers of large quantities. Following is the price list:

First and second clear	$35,00a35.00
Third clear—1 inch	30.00a32.00
Third clear—inch	32.00a35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	26.00
Clear siding—first and second	16.50a17.00
First common lumber	14.50a15.00
Flooring—first common—dressed	28.00
Flooring—second common—dressed	22.00a23.00
Box boards—A	30.00a32.00
Box boards—B	28.00a27.00
S. stock boards—10 and 12 inch	27.00a36.00
S. stock boards	22.00a25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50a10.50
Fencing—16 ft	13.50a12.00
Common lumber—18 feet and under	9.50a10.50
Joists and scantling—20 to 24 ft	10.00a14.00
Lath	1.75a1.80
A shingles	2.35a 2.75
Pickets, square	10.00a11.00
Pickets, flat	8.00a10.00

Progress of Summer Packing.

The Chicago *Daily Commercial Bulletin* says: The receipts of hogs during the past week are comparatively light, and packers have transacted very little business. Prices have been moderately well maintained, while the feeling in the foreign and Eastern markets was rather unfavorable to manufacturers, and the export demand for product was unusually light. The falling off in the receipts of hogs is not unexpected—farmers are now engaged in their harvest work, and will probably pay little attention to the movement of live stock during the next three or four weeks. The quality of the hogs arriving continues quite good—fully up to the average of previous weeks, and the weight of bacon lots still command a premium. The manufacture is still restricted mainly to the production of meats suitable for export, with the exception of hams—packers now engaged in the manufacture of the domestic cut of the latter, and paying little more doing in the manufacture of the lighter qualities of pork, and packers have quite a number of contracts ahead for small lots—in fact, brokers can only fill their order for these descriptions in the way of the stocks of the regular trade.

The packing to date aggregates about 745,000 to 750,000 hogs, against about 500,000 for the corresponding period last year, and a total packing of 728,781 hogs during the summer season of 1875. At Indianapolis packing is progressing at the rate of about 9,000 hogs per week. The same rate of estimation is unchanged—packing is not being pushed as urgently as it was one month ago.

The Pacific Auction Sale of Teas.

Another important auction sale of Japan tea recently took place at San Francisco. It consisted of 2,500 pkgs, lately received per Oceanic and Alaska. The offerings were divided into 49 lots, and the prices realized show a very heavy decline from those of a year ago. Japan Young Hyson brought 38¾c, and Oolong in papers, bulk and flowered boxes, increased boxes with slides, 41¾c, and do, with hinges 44c. The Chojee realized but 36½c, and the natural leaf 34½c. Some few lots of green teas were also offered to close consignments, and brought so low a figure as to create no little comment, this price being far below anything that was anticipated. Good to fine cargoes of Japan tea has sold so low, and it is doubtful whether even this figure would have been reached but for the large purchases of a single house. Importing teas is rather risky business this season, and the effect on the primary markets must be one of great depression."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; No 2 Chicago spring 88¾c spot; 92¾c September; No. 3 91¾c; rejected 62c. Corn dull; No. 2 45¾c a45¾c spot; 45¾c August; 45¼c September; rejected 40¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2 30¼c spot, 30c September. Rye steady; 55½c spot. Barley firm; 59c spot; 60c September.

PROVISIONS — Pork dull; $18,50 spot; $18,65a18,67½ September. Lard quiet and steady; $10,90 spot; $11,11a11,12½ September. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

On Call Board wheat was higher; 89c August; 92¾c September. Corn firmer; 45¾c August; 45 1-2c September. Oats firm; 30 1-2c cash; 30¼c August; 30¾c September. Pork quiet and easier; $18,62 1-2 September; $18,45 August. Lard lower; $10,90 August.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Flour firm; low grades scarce; receipts 13,000 bbls; No. 2 $2.40a3.15; common to good $3.20a4.70; good to choice $4.75a5; white wheat extra $4,90a7,70; St. Louis $5,65a9; extra Ohio $4.90a7.50. Rye flour quiet. Corn meal firm; western $2,50a3.00. Wheat opened a shade firmer; closed quiet; receipts 35,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1,17a1,20; new red Texas $1,07; No. 2 Milwaukee 94c@$1.07; No. 2 Chicago spring 94c@$1.06. Rye steady; State 65a78c; western 75a77c. Barley firm. Malt nominal. Corn quiet; receipts 13,000 bushels; western mixed unsound and hot 45a50c; do warm 51a54; mixed steamer ungraded 53a55c. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 33,000 bushels; western mixed and State 28a40½c. Hay and hops unchanged. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady and in moderate demand; crude 9½c; refined 17½c; naphtha 11c. Turpentine steady at 30c. Rosin quiet at $1.65a1,75. Eggs firm; western 15a19c. Pork opened heavy; closed firm at $18,50a19,75. Beef quiet. Middles dull; long clear western 10½c; city 10⅝c. Lard dull; prime steam $11,30a11,37½. Butter quiet and firm; western 12a23c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,13½.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, August 1.—Refined petroleum 35¾f.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.—Cotton firm at 6 1-16d 5-16d sales of 10,000, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,000 bales American. California white wheat average 9s 6d@9s 9d; Club 9s 8½@10s 2d; red western spring 9s 2d@9s 3d; winter 9s 6d@9s 6d. Flour 21s @23s. Corn: western mixed 25¾@26s. Peas 36s. Cloverseed 50@55s. Lard 49@50s. Cheese firm at 57s. Refined petroleum 13⅜@14d; spirits 9@9¾d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 1. — Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash $1,30; No. 1 white Michigan $1,23; No. 2 do. $1,10; amber spot, August and September, each $1,08. No. 3 red new 95c. Corn firm; high mixed spot and August 49¼c; low mixed spot and August 49¾c; no grade 46c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 held at 32c; 32½c offered; Michigan 32½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Cotton quiet and steady at 11c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull at 90ca91,00. Corn steady at 44a45c. Oats firm at 25a35c. Rye steady; 55a56c. Barley dull at 60a175c. Pork quiet and firm at $19a19,25. Lard dull; steam 10¾a11c; kettle 13c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¼c. Bacon dull; at 8¾a11¾c. Whisky steady at $1,10. Butter unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 1. — Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm and closed in better demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,07½; hard $1,13; No. 2 92½c; No. 3 81½c. Corn steady; No. 2 45½c. Oats nominally steady; No. 2 29½c. Rye firm; No 1 61c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring nominal, 65c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 1.—Cotton firm at 11c. Flour dull; extra $2,75a3,75; fancy $5,75a6,25. Wheat dull; red 90a95c; amber 95ca$1. Corn steady; 46a49c. Rye 60c. Oats dull at 34c. Pork $20. Bulk shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 10c; clear 10¾c. Bacon shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11c; clear 11¾c. Lard dull; 14¾a14½c. Whisky $1,10.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—Flour in moderate demand and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; western mixed easy at 56c. Oats quiet; western mixed 37a39c. Pork active. Lard: refined 12¾a12¾c. Butter more active; western 17a22c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand; $1,13.

Boston

BOSTON, August 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged; new arriving from St. Louis. Corn quiet and firm; mixed and yellow 60@65c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; white and mixed No. 2 36@44c; rejected 30@37c; No. 1 white 45@46c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Cotton and Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat lower; $1 15@17. Corn firm at 40½@40¾c. Oats dull at 29c. Rye steady at 48½c. Barley no market. Whisky steady at $1,10. Provisions only small jobbing business.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 1.—Cotton steady and in fair demand at 11a11¼c; sales 750 bales; receipts none; shipments none. Other markets unchanged.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 1.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1,18. Corn steady; 55a56c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1.—Pork steady at $21. Others quiet and unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 1.—Petroleum quiet; S. w. 110 test 15c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 1.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 28c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, August 1.—Cattle: receipts 344 head; total for week 10,421; market quiet; sales 140 cars for the week thus far; prices ranging on good grades of shipping steers and good fat butchers cattle 10a15c off last week's quotations; common stock full ¼c weaker and neglected. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,400 head; total for the week 11,200; market dull and slow; sales of 12 cars sheep and 9 cars Canada lambs; Michigan clipped averaging 76 lbs at $4,25; 86 lbs at $4,40; 80 lbs at $4,25; Ohio clipped averaging 80 lbs at $4,87½; Canada lambs $6,50a6,75; best 9 cars lambs and 4 cars sheep unsold. Hogs: receipts 200 head; total for the week 10,200; market quiet; Yorkers $6,60a6,70, no good heavy on market; demand for heavy limited; sales yesterday of fair to good at $6,80a7.

CHICAGO, August 1.—Cattle: receipts 5,200 head; shipments 1,020, quiet and prices nearly nominal and unchanged. Hogs: receipts 10,000; shipments 3,500; packing rather more active; light and mixed prices generally firm; heavy $6,50a6,70; light $6,50a7,05; common and mixed $6,25a6,45; choice Philadelphias $6,80. Sheep: receipts 200; nominal.

WATERTOWN, August 1.—Cattle: receipts 2,327 head; trade comparatively fair; choice $7,50a7,75; extra $7a7,37½; fair quality $6,50a6,75; second $5,50a6; third $5a525. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,455 head; market weak with a decline of 25c; lots of 75a 150 $2a2,50; extra $3a3,50; or from $3a5,50; spring lambs $a6,75.

ST. LOUIS, August 1.—Hogs steady; stockers $5,40@6,00; Yorkers $6,10@6,50; bacon and butchers $6,10@6,50. Cattle firm; good to choice shipping steers 4½@5c; medium to fair $4@4,30, puny $3,75a4,10; stockers 2½a3¾c.

CINCINNATI, August 1.—Hogs firm; fair to good light $6,25a6,50; do heavy $6,60.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The cotton goods market was quiet and prices unchanged. Medium and dark fancy prints are in steady request. Merrimac prints are opened at 7c and Portsdirigos at 6½c. Felt skirts are more active. Woolen goods are in moderate request. Foreign goods are quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, August 1.—Cotton firm; 11¾ all 15-16c; futures steady; August 11 15-16 11 31-32c; September 11 15-16@11 31-32c; October 11 9-16c; November 11 15-32a11¾c; December 11¾a11 17-32c.

REPORTED BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R — 95 sks rags, J. Harrison, 1 car pulp, P. Duff & Son; 1 roll leather, Fiscus & Son; 30 hds cheese, Peabody, H & Co; 1 car spice, Weldon & K; 1 do ice, Weir Bro; 35 bbls syrup, Haworth & D; 29 bbls pork, J. Seibold; 1 bbl eggs, P. Dravo & Co; 1 do, J. H. Lob & Co; 81 pkgs rags, McElroy & Co; 2 tubs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 5 rolls leather, J. H. Haines; 1 case cigars, Jos. Eichbaum & Co; 1 do, Childs & Co; 2 trees 4 beef, J. H. McCreery; 100 bbls spirits, Hostetter & S; 5 cars flour, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, W. A. Hay & Co; 1 do, S. Martin & Co; 8 do, F. C. Jenkins; 3 do, Shoemaker & Co; 1 do, D. Wallace; 1 do, B. H. Swingen; 2 do, Graham, H. & Co; 10 bbls do, J. A. Renshaw; 10 do oat meal, Houck, McC & Co; 10 do spirits, J. Affolder; 20 bx soap, S. C. Jamison; 1 car corn, J. Bennett, Bennett, & Co; 1 do hams, 1 do lard, F. H. Myers; 1 do p lead, Bailey, F. & Co; 25 pkgs lard, Walker D. & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R — 109 ¾ bbls beer, J. Gangwisch; 30 pkgs tobacco, Kann & Co; 5 do, H. Hamilton; 1 car oatmeal; 10 sks potatoes, W. C. Aiken; 1 bdl iron, A. Turner; 100 sks meal, M. Steel; 199 do, Kell & H; 150 do feed, 60 do flour, A. M. Byers; 2 do, Reed & Co; do, W. Stewart; 1 car staves, C. Albrecht; 2 do, Dwyer; 10 hds tallow, H. Hecht; 1 car meat, Watt, L. & Co; 2 bundles p hogs, Lu. H; 1 bbl eggs, J. McClurg & Co; 1 bx 1 ware, Fleming & Co; 1 bdl h goods, Mrs. Binghan; 1 car staves, A. Depp; 1 chest tools, F. Hamlin; 2 p b cribs, W. H. Kolar; 1 car staves, W. H. Hays & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. — 60 cars coal, Sable Coal Co; 3 do, Standard O. Wks; 9 do, Brilliant O. Works; 3 do tcs, hand, Lake Ice Co; 1 do, Eberhart & O; 7 do, Isabella Furn; 1 do, Lucy Fur; 3 do, J. Megraw; 1 do lime, W. J. Bamghman; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 1 do, Star F. H Co; 1 do brick, E. Thompson S. Wks; 3 do, Haroldson & W; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid W; 1 car lumber, Graham & Co; 1 do, Allegheny Car Works; 1 do, A. McClure; 1 do R. H, Fulton; 1 do, Ewing, H & Co; 1 do, E. Alcott; 1 do, Slack & S; 2 bbls apples, H. F. Bingewan; 3 baskets do, F. W. Siebert.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars corn, D. G. Stewart; 1 do wheat, Marshall, K. & Co.

Receipts of Rloomns, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Caughey & Hm	3 J. Reamer m
Total	3

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.

Carnegie Bros & Co	5 J. Moorhead m
E. T. S. Wks	1 Lucy Fur o
Total	19

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

E. Thompson S. Wk	1 Nimick & Co m

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are higher barometer, nearly stationary temperature, northerly to easterly winds, and clear or fair weather.

Straws

W. F. Brown and E. W. Brown, Esqs., of Hancock county, West Va., passed through the cars of the Day Express on the Eastward trip from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia Monday morning, and tested the political preferences of the adult male passengers aboard. Before reaching Ocean this result was obtained: For Hayes, 46; for Tilden, 12; for Cooper, 2.

Ancient Order of Forresters.

At a meeting held in a hall at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-second street, last evening, a "Court" or Lodge of the Ancient Order of Forresters was organized. Officers were elected and installed, and the exercises terminated with a banquet given by the Court of the city of Pittsburgh. The Order is one numbering about 500,000 members, most of whom, however, belong to the old world.

Judge McCandless.

The *Presbyterian Banner* of this week pays this high compliment to one who fully merits the endorsement.

"The retirement of Hon. Wilson McCandless from the bench he has so long occupied with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people, has been expected for some time on account of his impaired power of speech, but since it has actually taken place, we feel more than before the strength of the ties with which we are bound to him and the respect which we will ever retain for him. As a lawyer and a judge, he will ever be held in honor by his brethren of the bar, and as a gentleman and a genial host of guests and an unswerving friend, none who knew him can fail to love him. Though he has stepped aside from public life, may he be spared many years to be the joy of his family and the delight of the social circle. As our fathers' friend and our own friend, we must ever cherish with sincerest affection the memory of his kindly sympathy, his charming companionship and his generous impulses.

Attempted Burglary.

Some time after twelve o'clock yesterday morning Mr. M. D. Hays, President of the Castle Shannon Railroad, was awakened at his residence in Castle Shannon, by some one in his bed-room. He discovered it was a burglar, who was examining the pockets of his pants. The burglar, seeing that he was awake, struck Mr. Hays on the head with a handy club, and then clutched him by the throat. Mr. Hays broke loose, and, getting his revolver, the burglar fled, climbing out of the second-story window. Unfortunately the revolver was out of order, and Mr. Hays was unable to give the fellow the benefit of it. On looking out of the window he saw a ladder placed against the wall, by which the burglar had evidently ascended. He raised an alarm and several employes were aroused. They succeeded in catching a suspicious man near the railway station, whom they kept until daylight when, having satisfactorily explained his presence there, was released. The burglar in the room had an accomplice at the foot of the ladder, who hurled stones at Mr. Hayes when he went to the window, fortunately without hitting him.

A DOSE OF LYE.

Painful Swallow for a Little Girl.

Shortly before noon yesterday a little grand-daughter of Owen Poland, who resides on First street, near Cedar avenue, Allegheny, made a mistake which may result very seriously. The child's mother was engaged washing clothes, and had partially filled a cup with water, into which she poured a considerable quantity of concentrated lye. She then placed the cup with its contents on a table, and went into the next room. While there the little girl entered and taking up the cup drank a portion of its contents. Her screams summoned the mother, who, at once saw by what she had taken, sent for Dr. Buchanan. The child's mouth and throat were terribly burned and she complained of severe pain in the stomach. Everything possible was done for the little sufferer, but its condition was very serious last evening.

CITY MORTALITY.

Seventy-two Deaths in The City Last Week.

Dr. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports seventy-two deaths in the city last week from the following causes:

Measles, 1; diptheria, 3; whooping cough, 1; choleoic diarrhea, 14; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 5; tabes mesenterica, 2; encephalitis, 2; meningitis, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; softening of the brain, 1; infantile convulsions, 1; sunstroke, 1; pneumonia, 1; teething, 3; dysentery, 6; diarrhea, 7; waxy liver, 1; jaundice, 1; peritonitis, 1; old age, 2; debility, 1; hernia, 1; asphyxia, 1; drowning, 1; run over by cars, 2; poison, 1; unknown, 3. White, 67; colored, 5. Married, males, 5; females, 3. Single males, 36; females, 25. Widows, 1. Under 1 year of age, 27; from 1 to 2, years, 18; 2 to 5 years, 6; 5 to 10 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 1; 30 to 40 years, 4; 40 to 50 years, 2; 50 to 60 years, 4; 60 to 70 years, 3; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 2.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Local Paragraphs Concerning the National Game.

The letter carriers in the postoffice and the clerks in Municipal Hall, Allegheny, played their third game of ball yesterday evening at Union Park. The clerks were the victors by a score of 22 to 10.

The Anderson and Hazlewood clubs play this afternoon at Hazlewood to settle a dispute about alleged unfair umpiring in the game they played last Saturday.

The Mountain City club, of Altoona, starts on a western tour next week, and will play their first game in Allegheny. It will therefore be their first defeat.

The "Our Boys" club, a junior organization whose uniforms were furnished by the proprietors of *Our Boys*, a New York paper for juveniles, yesterday defeated the Mercer club, of the Sixth ward, by a score of 30 to 14. *Our Boys* has a junior club in every large city in the United States, and it is the intention to have them all at the Centennial to play for the junior championship of the Union.

The Neshannocks and Allegheny play again to-morrow.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Some More of Their Work—Attempt to Burn a House—A Man Beaten.

On last Sunday evening, while Mr. John Kerr, of Boston, Elizabeth township, was away from home, some unknown parties gained entrance to his house and attempted to burn it down by placing upon the floor of one of the rooms a quantity of shavings saturated with oil. When they were about to set fire to it Mr. Kerr returned. Discovering their presence and intentions, he fired several shots from his revolver at them, and they fled, before accomplishing their object. This is the last of a series of outrages upon Mr. Kerr from the same unknown source. The cause is supposed to be that Mr. Kerr works for his living upon his own terms, which is an unpardonable offense in the eyes of the Molly Maguires.

On last Friday night, near the same place, Powell Douglass, who has charge of the stables at Brown's coal works, was assaulted on a lonely road, which he was traveling to his home, by three masked men, and terribly beaten and kicked so that he was spitting blood in consequence on Sunday morning. It is supposed to have been the work of miners belonging to the Molly Maguire order.

Several persons in that neighborhood have received notices to leave, and lawlessness appears to be on the increase in that section.

SUDDEN FATALITIES.

The Coroner's Business Yesterday—Two Inquests Held—Other Cases.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of the colored man, Henry Harvey, who was killed the night before at Monitor Station, Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Upon the arrival of the Chicago express at Union Depot at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday a delicate looking man got off, and walked to the lower end of the platform. It was noticed that he was bleeding profusely at the mouth. Every attention was given him, and physicians sent for, but upon his being laid upon a lounge in the Depot Master's room about twenty minutes after his attack, and before the doctors came, he expired. Coroner McCallin was summoned, and held an inquest on the body, the jury rendering a verdict of death from hemorrhage. He was about sixty years old, and from papers found on his person it is supposed that his name was John Bentz, or Stiffel, and that he was a German from Hamburg. On his person was found a ticket for New York, $302 in gold, and $7 in currency. His valise contained a quantity of medicines. His remains will be kept a reasonable time for identification.

The Coroner last evening received notification to hold an inquest on the body of a colored girl named Brown, thirteen years of age, who was drowned in the Ohio at the LaBelle steel works, in Manchester. She was attempting to walk up the gangway of a steamboat lying there and fell in. She resided on Belmont street, Sixth ward, Allegheny. The inquest will be held today.

Thomas Miller, son of Joseph Miller, of Tarentum, was struck by the day express at Blairsville Junction, on the West Penn road, yesterday forenoon, and instantly killed. His remains were taken home for interment.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappointed in not getting what French bread they wanted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

Men's Royal-cord Slippers, as low as 50 cents per pair, at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

Session of the Board of Control Last Night—The Ninth and Third Ward Disputes Over Their Principals—Two New Music Teachers Chosen—Colonel John Snodgrass and Mr. R. M. Martin the Successful Candidates.

The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City held their regular monthly meeting last night. The members present were Messrs. Benney, Barclay, Bellstine, Bolster, Craig, Cooper, Cowan, Carr, Dunlap, Davidson, Dunwoody, Day, Foerster, Faas, Gault, Hobson, Hanny, Hemphill, Hartman, Hamilton, Malcolm Hay, Robert Hay, Hopkins, Knox, Lingenheim, Lorenz, Miller, Moore, Marshall, Mangold, Morrow, McCance, McCune, McElroy, Oliver, Omslaer, Patterson, Poppenger, Powers, Ritenour, Richards, Rodgers, D. L. Smith, Joel Smith, Straub, Stewart, Slack, Sutton, Satler, Trimble, Thompson, Vandien, Welsh, Wallace, Watson, Young, Yeager, and Rev. Jos. Kiny, President.

After the reading of the minutes of the June meeting, the last one held, communications were received and filed. Eighth and Ninth wards submitted lists of the teachers elected in those districts. All the nominations were confirmed. When the Ninth ward was called the local board reported that Prof. Newton Anthony had been elected Principal. A protest against his confirmation from John Richards and John Gault, a minority of the board, was submitted, accompanied by a petition signed by two-thirds of the patrons of the Ninth ward school, asking for the retention of Prof. Wm. J. McCullough, who was dropped. The minority report and the petition were received and filed. It appearing that a majority of the local board had voted for Mr. Anthony, on motion of Mr. Hobson, his election was confirmed, twenty-four members voting yea and twenty nay.

Mr. Faas, from the Third ward, objected to the confirmation of Prof. Geo. M. Hemphill as Superintendent of the Chestnut street school. He claimed that Mr. Hemphill had been voted for by only three members of the local board, at a meeting when five were present, when the law requires four, a majority of the entire board, to elect or dismiss any teacher. Mr. Faas was supported by Mr. Bolster, and both claimed that the school over which it was sought to place Mr. Hemphill as Principal needs no head. They alleged that under the administration of Miss Frazier it has been as prosperous as it would be under a masculine director. After considerable discussion the matter was, on motion of Mr. Stewart, referred back to the Third ward board for satisfactory adjustment before presentation to the Controllers for final action.

The Board next proceeded to elect two music teachers for the ensuing year. Mr. Oliver tried hard to get the number increased to three, and Mr. Malcolm Hay was equally unremitting in his efforts to procure their abolition altogether. The former claimed that only two teachers were of no account, and the latter held that the people should not be taxed to pay for instruction in music, which is only an accomplishment and, no matter how desirable a one, not of enough practical utility to be included in the common school curriculum. However, both gentlemen failed in their attempts. The Board decided to continue the teachers and re-elect but two. The President called for nominations. The gentlemen named were Messrs. J. M. Byers, W. H. McCabe, John Snodgrass, John Burgess, R. M. Martin, Enos Pease and Mr. Garrett. Thirteen ballots were taken before the Board succeeded in choosing both teachers. The number of votes necessary for a choice was thirty-four. On the fifth ballot, when the name of Prof. Byers was withdrawn, Col. John Snodgrass received thirty-five votes, and he was declared elected. That ballot was as follows:

McCabe	29
Burgess	21
Snodgrass	35
Martin	30
Garrett	4

After the second ballot the contest for the second choice seemed to be between Messrs. McCabe and Burgess. On the tenth ballot, however, the tide turned in favor of Mr. Martin, and, continuing in that direction, he was elected on the thirteenth ballot by the following vote:

McCabe	5
Burgess	15
Martin	35

The balloting, with the interruptions that occurred between times, consumed fully two hours. When it was at an end the members were tired and, without transacting any further business, they adjourned until the regular meeting.

The annual report of the Secretary, Mr. C. W. Benney, was to have been presented, but he did not get an opportunity to submit it. It shows the receipts and expenditures of the Board for the school year ending June 1st, 1876; also statements of the accounts of the school depositories, the receiver of taxes, the collector of delinquent taxes, together with the receipts and disbursements of the local boards, also the assets of the Board of Control, the estimated value of the school property and the bonded indebtedness of the school district. The receipts of the Board were $293,264.45 and the expenditures $294,108.55. The assets are $46,263.01 and the liabilities $40,948.78. The cost per pupil in average daily attendance, based on the total expenses of the district, was $36.31; based on the total expenses of the Board, including tuition, maintenance of library and contingent expenses, $15.32; based on tuition fees, including the salaries of Superintendent and music teachers $14.20. The salaries of the male teachers for the year averaged $1,447, and of the female teachers $511.30. The estimated value of the school property as reported by the several ward boards is $948,000. The bonded debt of the ward boards is $458,512, and the floating debt $19,008, making a total of $477,520, and leaving the value of the school property over the total indebtedness $470,480.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Regular Meetings of the Police, Market and City Property Committees Last Night.

Three committees of City Councils held regular meetings last night, nothing of importance being transacted beyond routine business.

Police Committee.

The Police Committee met last night, Mr. John A. Fox in the chair.

The monthly pay roll amounting to $16,494.21 was approved.

Mayor's Clerk Metzgar submitted the following report of business transacted during the month:

Arrests were made at Central Station as follows:

For drunkenness, 162; disorderly conduct, 254; vagrancy, 34; suspicious persons, 11; Court charges, 18; violating ordinances, 25; total, 503.

These were disposed of as follows: Paid fines, 184; committed to jail, 139; committed to Workhouse, 53; held for court, 22; discharged, 99; not disposed of, 4. Total—503.

Cash received: From fines and forfeitures, $949.60; police fees, $145.40; commitment receipts, $226.00; pawn license, $400.00; dramatic license, $34 50. Total—$1,755.50.

The Deputy Mayors' reports were not received.

The following appointments of patrolmen by the Mayor were confirmed: John Maloney, Patrick Downey, James McCandless, Thomas R. Scrivens, W. J. McFetridge and Thomas Cronin.

The monthly bills were approved, amounting to $69.

The claim of Charles Grimes for pay for forty days' loss of time for injuries received while in the discharge of his duties, was reported upon adversely by the sub-committee.

The petition of George Shields for payment for eight days' loss of time was presented and referred.

The special pay roll, amounting to $163.20, was approved.

The contract for whitewashing the Central and other station houses were referred to the Committee on Station Houses, with power to act.

Adjourned.

Market Committee.

The Market Committee met in Common Council chamber, Mr. Schwarm presiding.

The monthly bills were approved.

Superintendent Caskey submitted the following report:

RECEIPTS.

Diamond market	$7,014 53
South Side market	533 58
Fifth avenue market	162 90
Fifth ward market	10 90
Total	$7,721 91

EXPENDITURES.

Diamond market	$ 519 30
South Side market	138 17
Fifth avenue market	206 93
Fifth ward market	40 00
Total	$ 905 10

Approved.

The contract for making alterations in the South Side market was let to W. J. Cox for $1,000.

A committee was appointed to regulate the price of stalls in the rear and side of East Diamond Market.

Adjourned.

City Property.

The City Property Committee met with Mr. W. P. Hunter in the chair.

The pay roll for City Hall, amounting to $370, and bills to the amount of $15,555.78 were approved.

The special committee appointed to look into the matter of the complaints of the dump chute at the Point, reported that the company which had erected it refused to remove it, but were willing to turn it over to the city. The committee was authorized to take charge of it and have it put in proper order for use.

Some other routine business was transacted, after which the committee adjourned.

Pocket Tour Watch.

The man or woman who will be without a watch must be niggardly indeed, when they can be bought so cheap and on such accommodating terms as offered by John Mitsch, jeweler, No. 82 Ohio street, Allegheny. Payments of from $1 to $5 per month will secure a reliable Elgin. The best of jewelry of all descriptions sold at the very lowest figures.

Men's Calf Hand-sewed Centennial Buckle Walking Shoe, only $4.00, at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street.

MORE MONEY IN PETROLEUM.

The Big Advance in the Price of Oil, and the Present Outlook for the Trade.

There has recently, as our readers are aware, been quite a stir in petroleum circles, and dealers in the unctuous fluid are more cheerful now than they have been for a long time. It is all explained by higher prices and a brisker business. We have given our views as to the situation at different times, and know our readers will be also interested in the views expressed by an "outsider." the commercial writer of the Boston *Post*, who has written a lengthy article upon the subject from which we make a few extracts. He speaks of the advancing price upon a dull market as a somewhat remarkable phenomenon, and says: "In looking for the cause we shall find that commercial statisticians, who are specially interested in this commodity, had ciphered out a great prospective disparity between supply and demand, which as would inevitably lead to a higher range of values in the near future. They found, that with the stimulus of low prices, the world's consumption had steadily and enormously increased during the last few years; and then, turning to the resources of production, they found that these were actually on the wane, and at their present capacity totally inadequate to furnish the supply needed for the home and foreign markets. The only chance to restore the equilibrium is in the development of new oil territory, which, with more remunerate prices for well owners, will doubtless be undertaken. Indeed, some four hundred new wells, commenced since the first of January, are now being bored in the Pennsylvania Oil Region. The total daily production of this region has fallen from 37,000 to 23,000 barrels during the last eighteen months. This is partly due to the cessation of flowing wells, and partly to the voluntary abandonment of small pumping ones which did not pay for operating. The stocks held in Oil Creek have been reduced from an aggregate of 5,000,000 to 3,000,000 barrels. Prices for crude bulk oil on the spot have advanced from 45 cents, the lowest point, to $2.50 per barrel, the present quotation. Refined oil, laid down in this market, has advanced six and seven cents from the lowest point a year ago, and three cents during the last two weeks, now firm at sixteen cents per gallon, packages extra. Just now the market is excited, with a strong upward tendency. The season for exports to northern latitudes has arrived; large orders from Europe, where prices are also advancing and stocks have run down to a low ebb, are waiting to be filled in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities. The current shipments from Boston are much larger than any previous year; five or six vessels is loaded here during the last three weeks, and with suitable railroad facilities and connections, there is no reason to do doubt that a large share of the export trade in this commodity would seek an outlet at this port. The magnitude of this trade, which last year footed 7,000,000 barrels, is such that the ships would be required to load 4,000 barrels each, or 20,000 barrels in all, every day in the year. The actual advance of seven cents a gallon on this amount of oil would add $21,000,00 to the realized wealth of the country. This is far the foreign shipment for the current year show an increase of 2,000,000 gallons, being 111,000,000 for the first half of 1876 against 109,000,000 for the corresponding months of 1875. The supply of oil tonnage in our northern seaports is not equal to the demand, and ocean freights have advanced."

He also asserts that the greatest demand has not yet been made. As yet the heavy shipments go to fill up the exhausted stores of foreign ports, while the home trade has not come into the market for the seasonable supplies, and is running very short of stocks. The writer adds: "Like the exporters, they at first refused to believe that the advance in prices was a legitimate and permanent one, and concluded to hold off for the reaction which they supposed was sure to follow. But they are now waking up to the fact that oil prices, which have been unduly depressed, are simply rising to their natural level, and that the speculating policy will be of no avail in checking the process. Our local refineries, which were lately suspended, are now running to their full capacity. The relatively higher prices of products as compared with crude affords them a better margin than they have had for years. Their stocks of the fall trade are smaller than usual, and they complain with good reason of the railroad discrimination in favor of Western manufactures, which places the former at a disadvantage in the seaboard markets." The whole of this article shows that the condition of the market is an excellent one for an advance; and if the JEREMIAHS of the supply and most business men, they would take advantage of the rush for oil to get their highest prices, for surely they cannot get them when the market continues to decline.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

Report of the Register for the Month of July.

Following is the report of Register Gray for July:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	*Executor.*
James Montgomery	James Shannon.
Maurice O'Connell	Patrick Paradine, Bonifacius Haas.
August Stoberock	
Andrew Moore	Jas. N. Moore.
George Selb	Clementine Selb, Mary S. Selb.
Jacob F. Guiser	James Phelon, August Selaforth.
Samuel McKee	Mary McKee, Daniel McKee.
John Costelloe	Ida Costelloe.
Esther Jackson	Mary Jackson.
Adam L. Hinds	Mary A. Hinds.
James Brown	
Lucas Zimmer	Mary P. Zimmer.
Bridget Thorpe	Wm. Turner, Thos Turner.
Charles Raine	C. H. O'Donnell.
Nathaniel McClinton	Mary Stevenson, Wm. McClinton.
Sarah McGibany	Jane Wilson.
John Schmucker	Cath. Schmucker.
Benjamin Singerly	
Mary Work	John Work.
Anna Fawcett	James W. Fawcett.
John L. Smith	
Joseph Tailor	Mary Tailor.
Jacob Sorg	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	*Administrator.*	*Bond.*
Wm. O. John	Harriet John	$ 100
Maria Decker	Jacob Decker	700
Conrad Shad	Margaret Shad	1,000
John A. Miller	Amelia M. Miller	5,000
August Stobe	Maria Stobe	200
John H. Evers	H. H. Niemann	2,000
Elizabeth Dugan	B. T. Dugan	1,100
Lenhard Zobel	Eli. Fillinger	100
Alex. Speer	Wm. W. Speer	160,000
T. Mulcahy	Rev. A. Gibbs	3,000
Jacob Collard	Simon Marks	1,000
August Kollman	Christopher Kunz	1,000
J. A. Buettner	Frk'a Buettner	9,000
Wm Watson	W. W. Thomson	100,000
Honour Connelly		25,000
A. K. Miller	Jacob Heck, and Peter Stein	1,500
Watkin Jones	Rowland D. Jones	100
Wm. Beatty	John R. Beatty	10,000
Alex. McGuigan	Cath. McGuigan	800
Chas. Alberger	Russell Erret	50
Wm. S. Newlon	H. H. Newlon	14,000
Francis Rowley	Moses Hockman	3,000
Thos. Durkin	R. W. McMahon	500
John L. Smith	James C. Smith	3,000
George Glass	Wm. Anderson	8,000
Robert Aiken	Simon Marks	1,000
Christian Ludwig	Edward Mulgrew	1,500
Isabella Good	Margaret Good	300

LOCAL POLITICS.

Various Notes of the Progress of the Campaign.

At a meeting held in the school house of the Fifth ward last evening, to organize a Hayes and Wheeler marching club, the following officers were elected:

President, Joseph Hastings; Vice President, Alex. Patton; Treasurer, Thomas McCourt; Secretary, A. McGraw. The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Finance: W. L. Heck, James S. Fleming, Wm. Henry, Jno. Mitchell and George Glass.

For officers of the Marching Club the election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen: Captain, A. McGrew; First Lieutenant, Thomas McCourt; Second Lieutenant, Robert Boyd; Orderly Sergeant, Hugh Curry; Second Sergeant, Wm. Henry; Third Sergeant, James Black. It was decided to name the club "The Fifth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Boys in Blue." Forty-eight names were secured last night, which is an excellent start. The club will meet again on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst.

The Committee on Documents, of the County Republican Executive Committee, met yesterday afternoon, Mr. H. H. Byrnes in the chair, with John A. McQuaide as secretary. A communication was read from the publishers of the New York *Times* offering a special weekly campaign edition of that journal for three months at twenty-five cents per copy for that time. Twenty-five copies were, on motion, ordered for the use of the committee, and other who desire the publication can obtain it by leaving their names and the subscription price at the Republican headquarters. It was decided to meet every Saturday at two o'clock, beginning next week, and the committee then adjourned.

Dreadful Havoc.

We hear much of the slaughters by Sitting Bull and his red-faced companions, but here in our midst, in the very heart of the city, is a daily slaughter of ready-made clothing, at the fashionable emporium of Eisner & Phillips, corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue. Very stylish light colored and linen suits almost given away. Great depreciation in the price of suits to order, but none in material or workmanship.

Bowel Complaints, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, and Summer Complaint of children, are speedily relieved by using DR. SWAYNE'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL. 25, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sold by all druggists, and by Dr. Scherer, 174 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Fine Note Papers and Envelopes.

Stationery my specialty.

GEORGE W. BACKOFEN,

No 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Men's Calf Morocco-leg Boots, only $3.50, at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The fruit canning season is here.

The military leave to-day for the Centennial encampment.

Faro is said to be again flourishing in Allegheny like a green bay tree.

Mayor Phillips disposed of 218 cases last month. His office receipts were $416.50.

Hundreds of Pittsburghers will visit Philadelphia during the stay of the military.

Retail coal dealers report a little brisker trade, caused by orders from families for the winter supply of coal.

Next Tuesday has been fixed for the target contest at Cape May between the Hutchinson and Keystone batteries.

The wife of officer Robert Hays, of the Allegheny city police force, dislocated her jaw while yawning last evening.

A boy named Joseph Seeley, about twelve years of age, is in the Twelfth ward lockup, he having strayed to this city from West Newton.

A slight fire on the roof of a house on Third street, Allegheny, was the cause of the alarm from box 45 shortly before two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The B. & O. Railroad ticket office, at Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, will hereafter be kept open until 10 o'clock in the evening, in order to accommodate the public.

An excursion party, seventy-five in number, of the faculty and students of Mt. Union College, near Alliance, passed through the city yesterday morning, bound for the Centennial.

The Turners of Western Pennsylvania will meet in Erie next week. A delegation will be present from this city. The next annual meeting will, in all probability, be held at Johnstown.

The Republican candidates for Congress on the Republican ticket will hold a grand pow-wow at Bedford the latter part of this month. They intend the campaign shall be vigorous and decisive.

The raid made by the citizens of Altoona, last Saturday, on the alleged army of tramps quartered in Hagerty's grove, near that place, resulted in the capture of two of them and in the chasing away of thirteen.

The Oil City *Derrick* of yesterday notes that "some of the banks of this city went into the 'squeezing' business yesterday and made money scarce in order to force the market down. This is a new feature of the money business."

Wm. Cuphorn, who escaped from Dixmont on Monday, was arrested on the South Side yesterday morning, and was about to be taken back to the workhouse by Deputy Mayor Hoerr, when his identity was discovered. He was returned to Dixmont.

There has been an increase this week in travel toward the Centennial. Yesterday's train, the Day Express, which leaves the Union Depot at 8:20, was sent out in four sections. This was independent of the State militia that left also by the same route.

The *Leader* still insists that the jail gourmand is a myth, but has the good grace to admit that probably the GAZETTE was given the item by a responsible person who had himself been imposed upon. It is a matter of little of the truth of the item, and as such we accept it.

The Delta House, Altoona, a very valuable property, was recently purchased at Sheriff's sale by Dr. Lomison, of Greensburg, on Friday the door was sold to Mr. Schmidt, of the Pittsburgh liquor firm of Schmidt & Friday, for $13,000, and cleared $5,000 by the transaction.

Superintendent of the water works, Atkinson, yesterday received the following telegram from Parker City: "Stop pumping into the reservoir until the water set. A couple of City Hall officials from Pittsburgh are taking a bath in the river." It was signed "Many Citizens."

The National Convention of iron workers commenced its session in this city yesterday morning in Lafayette Hall, on Sixth avenue, and in the Germania Bank building on Fourth avenue, is being well attended, and that a prosperous meeting will be had is no report of the proceedings can be obtained.

The citizens of Sewickley have been inclined to resist the payment of the special water tax assessed in that borough this year. A number have already interfered in taking the case to the courts, alleging that the assessments was illegal. They have changed their minds, however, and are now paying the tax.

There is a good deal of complaint, and very justly, too, that there are more dogs running at large in the city than there are owners for. It is almost impossible to ride two squares in a drive and not have a dozen or more dogs biting at your horses' heels. A little sausage would do some good now.

To the Blair county court last week, Thomas J. Williams, a tax collector of Altoona, was found guilty of embezzling $4,000 of the public funds of that corporation. On Saturday his case came up in the Court and decided that he should go to jail for a period of one year, less one day, and pay a fine amounting to $4,000.

To-day the Fort Wayne Railroad commences the enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting jumping on or off trains while in motion in Allegheny. Five special officers have been stationed along the track and will arrest all, men or boys, found breaking the law. People had better take warning and save money.

The Treasurer's office was crowded all day yesterday by persons eager to secure the fifteen per cent. reduction by payment of their taxes before to-day. The office was kept open last night, and the rush will arrest all, men or boys, found breaking the law. People had better take warning and save money.

James Conner, commenced suit in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against the Watertown Insurance Company, of Watertown, New York, to recover $1,000 with interest from April 24, 1876, being the amount of two policies of insurance on a dwelling of plaintiff in Chartiers borough, which was destroyed by fire.

On Tuesday of last week John Hendrickson, of Lisbon township, mailed Mooretown, left home with the intention of coming to the city and depositing about $700 in greenbacks. He promised to be home on Friday, but has not turned up yet, and his relatives, who keep a stand in the Diamond market, are naturally alarmed about him. The missing man is about twenty years of age, dark and slim, has large blue eyes, and wears gray clothes.

One day last week a son of Patrick McCormick, only nine years of age was found by John Mitchell and Barney Mehan, sleeping in a skiff belonging to them, at Soho. It is alleged that they kicked him on the head, fracturing his skull, and then pitched him upon the rocks. The boy is not expected to live, and Mehan has been arrested and held in bail for the sum of $1,000. John Mitchell has not been found yet, although there is a warrant out for his arrest.

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. P. Smith, of New York, for a copy of "A Sketch of the History of Venango County, Penna.," being a discourse delivered by Rev. Dr. S. J. M. Eaton at Franklin on the 4th of July. We have found this "discourse" abounding with interesting reminiscences of the first settlement and subsequent development of Venango county, not only, but also of parts of Crawford and Warren counties, including a most interesting and, we doubt not, authentic sketches of the origin and growth of Oil City, Titusville and other oil centres. The pamphlet contains forty-eight pages of letter press, well worth reading, and a diagram of old Fort Venango, one of the points visited by George Washington in his celebrated visit in this region in 1753. Mr. Smith, to whose thoughtful kindness we owe the opportunity of reading Dr. Eaton's fine production, it appears to us is ever on the qui vive for biographies and histories of our olden times, and thus makes a use of his abundant leisure that is at once both pleasant and profitable to himself and others.

PERSONAL.

Mr. T. J. Orr, of this city, has taken charge of the books of Bolton, Myers & Co., of Canton, Ohio.

W. J. McFetridge is now a city officer. His appointment on the police force was approved last night.

Chas. E. Barr, Sergeant of Company I, was yesterday appointed Sergeant Major of the Fourteenth regiment.

Ex-Chief of Police McCandless is again on the police force, having been appointed a patrolman by the Mayor, and confirmed by the Police Committee last night.

We were favored last evening with a call from Mr. W. B. McCord, of the Wellsville *Union Herald*. Mac reports the crops and politics, business and journalism, from fair to middling at his end of the world.

Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the Ross street Congregational church, was, on Monday evening, made the recipient of an elegant cabinet organ from his friends. Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Liverpool, England, made the presentation speech.

COURT BREVITIES.

MARY WEIS appeared in Court No. 2 yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Conrad Weis, on grounds of ill-treatment. A subpœna was awarded.

JAMES CONNELL commenced suit in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday against the Watertown Insurance Company, of Watertown, New York, to recover $1,000 with interest from April 24, 1876, being the amount of two policies of insurance on a dwelling of plaintiff in Chartiers borough, which was destroyed by fire.

IN EQUITY.—Suits commenced: Ellen Atkinson vs. Thomas Atkinson; Mary Ann Hoffman vs. Jacob Hoffman; Mary Ann Hoffman vs. Jacob Hoffman; Mary Ann Hoffman vs. Jacob Hoffman